

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2589.

## GOVERNOR CARTER TAKES OFFICE AND DELIVERS HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

**Clean-Cut Utterances of Hawaii's New Executive—A Strong American Policy—The Old Throne Room Crowded With Officials, Foreign Visitors and Leading Citizens.**

Governor George R. Carter took the oath of office and delivered an inaugural address, in presence of one of Honolulu's best audiences filling the old throne room of the Capitol to overflowing, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. For the ceremony the Governor took his stand upon the dais where the thrones of the kingdom used to be set, under the same canopy the late sovereigns of Hawaii stood beneath at Royal state receptions. The dais and its steps were tastefully decorated with palms, maidenhair ferns and carnations, and a fresh bouquet of violets in a cut-glass bowl graced the desk.

Three scarlet plush and gilt chairs from the preserved royal throne room furniture were placed for Governor Carter, Chief Justice Frear and Judge Dole. Promptly at the appointed hour these chief actors in the civil drama entered. Former Governor Dole took station at the left, his successor in the middle and the Chief Justice at the right. Spontaneously the audience rose, while Rev. George L. Pearson delivered an invocation, asking God's blessing on the event and the new Governor's career.

Chief Justice Frear immediately after the prayer read the oath to Governor Carter, obligating him to protect the constitution and laws of the United States and faithfully administer all the duties of Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

"I do," the prescribed response, was uttered by Governor Carter in a clear and emphatic tone. He then delivered his inaugural address as printed below, reading it with good elocution from manuscript.

### THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

After the applause greeting the conclusion, the Governor's reference to American citizenship having also been applauded, Governor Carter withdrew to the front entrance of the Capitol, where he received the congratulations of the people as they passed out. He gave a jolly word to his more intimate acquaintances and a hearty handshake to everybody. He cordially reciprocated the good wishes of Treasurer Kopekai, despite the unpleasantness between them of the past fortnight.

The band gave a concert in honor of the occasion from the bandstand in the Capitol grounds, playing the Star Spangled Banner as Governor Carter entered the assembly hall.

Following is a partial exhibit of the attendance, brilliant with the full uniforms of military and naval officers:

### THE AUDIENCE.

The Judiciary—Chief Justice W. F. Frear, Associate Justices C. A. Galbraith and A. Perry, Hawaiian Supreme Court, with Mrs. Frear, Mrs. Galbraith and Miss Perry; Judge S. B. Dole, U. S. District Court, with Mrs. Dole; Judges J. T. De Bolt, G. D. Gear and W. J. Robinson, First Circuit Court, with Mrs. Gear and Mrs. Robinson; Judge P. L. Weaver, Land Registration Court; Judges Lyle A. Dickey and Alex. Lindsay, Honolulu District Court; Mrs. Emma M. Nakulua, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights.

Official and Legislative—Attorney General and Mrs. L. Andrews, Treasurer and Mrs. A. N. Kopekai, Auditor and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd, U. S. District Attorney and Mrs. R. W. Breckons, Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters, Assistant Attorney General W. S. Fleming, High Sheriff A. M. Brown, Deputy Sheriff C. F. Chillingworth, Tax Assessor J. W. Pratt, Statistician C. H. Buckland, Superintendent of Water Works A. Brown, Road Supervisor C. B. Wilson; President C. L. Crabbe of the Senate, with Mrs. Crabbe, Senators Cecil Brown, W. C. Achi, L. L. McCandless and Palmer P. Woods; Speaker Beckley of the House and Representatives Andrade, Aylett, Chillingworth, Harris, Kumalae, Long, Fernandez, Greenwell, Vida, Kanoho, Lewis, Purdy, Wright, Hala, Kellinoh and Nakaleka; Chief Clerk C. M. White, Public Works department; Prof. W. D. Alexander, Federal surveyor; R. C. Stackable, acting Collector of Customs; J. Mort Out, Postmaster; Secretary C. T. Rodgers, Normal Instructor J. K. Burkett and School Agent Miss Rose Davidson, Education department; H. C. Meyers and G. W. R. King, with Mrs. King, Audit office; John Lucas and A. Hocking, Oahu county supervisors elect; W. T. Rawlins, county attorney elect; R. N. Boyd, deputy registrar Land Court.

Military and Naval—Captain Geo. M. K. Williamson (Q. M.), Captain J. B. Douglas, 1st Lieut. H. W. Newton, 2nd Lieut. W. K. Hamilton, U. S. A.; Col. J. H. Soper, Capt. Marston Campbell, H. Berger, L. T. Kenake, A. G. Hawes, Jr., and C. H. Atherton, of former Governor Dole's staff; Col. J. H. Soper (Adj. Gen.), Col. J. W. Jones, Lt.-Col. C. W. Zeigler, Majors T. E. Wall and W. R. Riley, Major C. B. Cooper and Capt. A. N. Sinclair (surgeons), together with other officers of the N. G. H.; Rear Admiral S. W. Terry, Captain Hugh Rodman, Captain U. S. G. White, Dr. W. E. Taylor (surgeon), Paymaster A. S. Brown, U. S. N.; Captain the Marchese Raphael Borea Ricci, Commander Arthur Cavasse, First Officer Ernesto Burzagli, Second Engineer Ector Millotti, of the Italian cruiser Elba.

The Consular Corps—W. R. Hoare, consul, and F. M. Swanzy, vice-consul, Great Britain; F. A. Schaefer, dean of corps, Italy; H. W. Schmidt, Sweden and Norway; A. de Souza Canavarro, Portugal; H. A. Isenberg, Germany and Russia; Albert Raas, France; Mikki Salto, consul, and S. Hirai, eleven consul, Japan; Chang Tso Fan and secretary, China; H. M. von Holt, Netherlands; H. Focke, Chili; R. P. Lange, Belgium; W. Lanz, Mexico.

The General Public—Amongst the throng crowding the historic chamber to all its openings was a large representation of the business element, with a sprinkling of ladies, a few faces being those of Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, Col. and Mrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane, L. A. Thurston, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Edmund P. Dole, R. Jay Greene, Dr. G. W. Burgess, Dr. Noblitt, Abram Lewis, Jr., A. G. M. Robertson, J. A. Magoon, A. L. C. Atkinson and others well known in business, professional and political life.

## GOVERNOR CARTER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:

A man can hardly find himself in a more difficult position than one in which he must speak about himself. Such is my position today, for I have to tell you that only the true and serious conviction that I owe a citizen's duty to this Territory, and also my deep and earnest love for this land of my birth, have led me to accept this high office, to which the President of our great Republic has been pleased to call me.

Fellow citizens, this is a most noble position that I am called to, yet were it not for the sense that President Roosevelt has confidence in me, and that many and able men of this Territory are ready and willing to assist me, I should hesitate before accepting.

This task which has come upon me is one which I assume with grave misgivings. I am young and impulsive, but youth is not always a bar to administrative success, and in spite of my temperament, I hope to show you that an earnest and fearless worker can produce results which are worthy of your estimation, if not of your entire approbation.

This I can tell you: I shall devote myself, heart and soul to the duties of my high office. The country of my birth shall never say that I spared myself in serving her. In accepting the Governorship, I dedicate such talents as I have to the best interests of Hawaii and Hawaii's people.

I stand here today anxious to champion the just cause of every man, woman and child in these islands, and still more anxious to advance Hawaii and Hawaiians in their progress to statehood.

Grand as the position is which I have to assume, great are the responsibilities; and knowing my own shortcomings, as no one else but myself can know them, it is with the greatest diffidence that I come before you today as appointed Governor of this Territory. Most thoroughly do I realize the peculiar conditions and difficulties which surround the position.

I know that matters may often go wrong and that I shall be sharply and, no doubt, very wholesomely criticized for them. I know that when right I shall often be thought wrong by those who do not view or understand the whole situation. It is clearly the duty of a man in the position to which I have been appointed to do right, no matter what adverse opinion there may be.

A man who is Governor of this Territory, which is after all a small thing; a man who is elected Governor of a sovereign state, which is a great thing; or a man who is elected President of the United States, which is the greatest position in the world, must meet the inevitable attacks of those who disagree with him. But the true citizen stands firm, and in spite of opposing views and antagonistic ideas, carries an honest and honorable policy to its end.

(Continued on Page 5.)



GOVERNOR GEORGE R. CARTER.

### FACTS ABOUT GEO. R. CARTER.

He will be thirty-seven years old on Dec. 28.  
He is a wealthy man.  
He has taken a great deal of interest in all sports.  
He comes from one of the earliest missionary families.  
He has considerable banking and general business experience.  
He was married in 1892 to Miss Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.  
He is a staunch Republican.  
He is well acquainted with all of the needs of Hawaii.

Little did Captain Oliver Carter, time in the experiment station of Rhode Island.

between the years of 1820 and 1830, that his grandson would, almost a century later, become governor of the islands. Or little did the late Dr. Judd, the trusted adviser of the Kamehamehas, think that his daughter's son should rule the islands and that the monarchial line which he served would crumble away and be replaced by American government. The new governor of the Territory of Hawaii comes from a family of very prominent early connections here.

George R. Carter was born December 28, 1866, in Honolulu, in a little house on the north side of Kukui street. His father and mother were both born in the Hawaiian Islands. H. A. P. Carter, his father, was a successful man of affairs for many years and at the time of Geo. R. Carter's birth was in business here. At one time the elder Carter was Hawaiian Minister at Washington. Thus the new governor's ancestry is a combination of sea captain on one side and missionary on the other.

His EARLY SCHOOL TRAINING. George R. Carter went to school first in Nuanu Valley, in a school presided over by the late Mrs. Lowell Smith, wife of the pastor of Kaunakapili church, of venerable memory. Later he attended St. Alban's College, A. T. Atkinson's institution, and when that was abandoned he attended the old Fort street school, where M. M. Scott was then assistant principal. He was in this way educated locally, among children of all nationalities—which he considers one of the wisest things his parents ever did for him.

From the Honolulu schools Carter went to Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduating there in 1885, entered the Sheffield Scientific school, of Yale University, where he finished a three years' course in 1888. His father's injunction to him for his college career was to have a good time and make a good character. Carter secured both. After graduation he took a post-graduate course and spent some

time in the experiment station of Rhode Island. Carter always took a healthy interest in athletic sports and while at Yale was a member of the Varsity football teams of '86, '87 and '88, and was also a member of Yale boat crews of '87 and '88.

Two years after his graduation from Yale he married Miss Helen Strong, a daughter of H. E. Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.

On returning to Hawaii the first post offered him was that of assistant manager of Pahuia plantation. His father would not allow him to accept this position. He went to Seattle in 1889. A bank was started there in which he was offered a position. He was with the bank three years when, after a difference with the cashier and having come to the conclusion that that official was not conducting the bank as it ought to be conducted, he undertook to have the cashier removed. This is what he called his "first scrap." On the showdown on bank election day Carter did not have enough stock to control the bank. But to his surprise and amazement men whose support he did not expect joined him and carried the election, and the institution was saved. The former cashier's friends had to put up \$50,000 the next morning to make good the "discrepancies." Carter had no connection with the bank thereafter except as a director. For that period, from 1889 to 1893, his time was occupied with a lawsuit over a building in which his father was interested. The last year he was in Seattle Carter was cashier and representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. He was taken ill there and during his illness the trouble occurred in Honolulu which culminated in the death of his brother, Charles L. Carter. Six weeks after the occurrence of this event Geo. R. Carter heard of it for the first time and, recognizing the distressful state in which his mother and the family would have been thrown, Mr. Carter considered it the part of a dutiful son to return home. Therefore he pulled up his stakes and came down here.

(Continued on page 4.)

## AMERICA BUYING A DUCAL LONDON EMBASSY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.—It is reported that the United States has acquired the Duke of Richmond's house for an embassy.

The house of the Duke of Richmond, at 49 Belgrave Square, S. W., London, is one of the finest mansions in London. An agitation has been going on for some time to secure a better home for the American embassy in London. The Earl of March, who recently became Duke of Richmond on the death of the late Duke, lived at the ancestral home before the death of his father and he prefers to sell the town property and reduce the incumbrances on the larger portion of the country estate.

## EVANS WILL BRING FLEET TO HONOLULU

**Commander of Asiatic Station Has Been Assigned to Detached Squadron.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the United States naval fleet on the Asiatic Station, will personally command the battleship and cruiser squadron which is to visit Honolulu.

As Admiral Evans is in command of the Asiatic Station the detachment of the squadron to steam to Honolulu is an event of unusual importance.

The cabled Associated Press news that the Battleship and Cruiser squadron of the American fleet in Asiatic waters is to come to Honolulu for a two weeks' stay, so that the fleet may be in readiness to quickly respond to orders sending it to Panama if necessary, has aroused much interest among officers of the navy stationed here, although no official advices have been received from Washington by Admiral Terry.

The presence of such a great fleet off the port of Honolulu will give the islands a warlike aspect. As the channel and harbor are of sufficient depth for the heaviest battleship the docks will probably be utilized.

No dispatches have been received at the Naval Station as yet regarding the coming of the squadron, but in any event the Station is prepared to meet almost any demands for supplies, except, of course, ammunition.

Counting on the presence of three battleships and seven cruisers a large amount of coal will be required. Captain Rodman figures that at the maximum each battleship would not require more than 500 tons, or at the most in round numbers, three thousand tons. Each cruiser requiring 500 tons at the maximum would call for 3500 tons, or 6,500 tons all told, for the entire squadron. The Naval Station has more than 25,000 tons of coal on hand.

During the coaling period the three battleships could be accommodated with a dock at the same time, and the Bishop and Pacific Mail wharves could also be utilized, so that coaling could be done rapidly.

It is not believed that the two squadrons will attempt to remain together. It is thought that each vessel will be given liberty to make its own average speed, independent of the other vessels of the fleet.

The Manila Cablenews, in a recent issue says of the fleet coming here: "In the opinion of a British naval officer, who has just concluded a visit to Manila, the naval force of the United States in Chinese waters is strong enough to blow anything and everything off the face of the earth."

"Discussing this great gathering of floating forts, with a friend here, the officer said:

"The United States is making the most wonderful naval demonstration that has ever been attempted by any nation in Oriental waters."

"This statement, coming as it does from a Britisher, seems significant of the intentions of the United States in case of war between Russia and Japan."

All eyes are now directed towards Port Arthur where a naval battle between those powers seems imminent. Such an event would, of course, be the beginning of a great war, which would bring the Philippines into close relations with the great fleet under

Admiral Evans. These islands would be the United States base of supplies, and consequently war would bring about great activity here.

At Chefoo, at this moment, are the big Kentucky, Oregon, Monterey, Monadnock, and Don Juan de Austria, with Rear-Admiral R. D. Evans' pennant on the heavily armed first named floating fort. There, too, are the ships of the second squadron, led by Rear-Admiral H. Cooper—the Wisconsin, New Orleans, Helena, Wilmington, Vicksburg, and Annapolis, and the Raleigh and Albany. The Ohio and two torpedo destroyers are on their way out from the United States, and two powerful battleships have been ordered to Chefoo, via Suez, from New York.

Several naval officers, now at Cavite, are under orders to proceed north, at short notice.

The assembling of this, the largest fleet of fighting ships ever mobilized in the waters of the Orient, is believed to be an indication that war is expected by the United States, and that the Government means to be prepared for any eventuality—especially any circumstance which might tend to menace American interests. At present the composition of the Asiatic fleet (all the vessels of which are available for an Oriental mere-melee, is:

Kentucky, Captain Robert M. Berry. Rainbow, Commander G. L. Dyer. Wisconsin, Captain U. Sebree. Albany, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. Annapolis, Commander E. M. Hughes. Callao, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. Celtic, Lieut. Commander Wm. A. Gill.

Cincinnati, Commander Newton E. Mason.

Don Juan de Austria, Commander Aaron Ward.

El Cano, Lieut. Commander J. Hood. Frolic, Lieut. Commander A. W. Grant.

Helena, Commander Sidney A. Staunton.

Isla de Cuba, Lieut. Commander J. F. ParRer.

Justin, merchant officers and crew. Monadnock, Commander W. H. Bee-ler.

Nanshan, supply ship. Monterey, Commander W. T. Burwell.

Pompey, merchant officers and crew. Queros, Lieut. B. C. Decker.

Raleigh, Commander A. P. Nazro. Samar, Lieut. A. L. Bisset.

Villalobos, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette. Vicksburg, Commander William A. Marshall.

Wilmington, Commander U. R. Harris.

Wompatuck (commanding officer not known here).

Zafiro, supply ship.

## COLOMBIANS VOLUNTEERING FOR THE FIELD

BOGOTA, Nov. 22.—It is the official belief here that the United States Senate will not sustain President Roosevelt's isthmian policy. One hundred thousand Colombians have volunteered to take the field in the event of hostilities with the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The battleships Kearsarge and Massachusetts have been ordered to Colon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Battleship and Cruiser squadron now on the Asiatic station has been ordered to cruise to Honolulu for a stay of two weeks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—General Reyes, the Colombian negotiator who is coming to confer over Panama affairs, expects to establish peaceful relations.



## DOLE WILL NOT FIGHT

Campbell Guardian Not to Take Part in Appeal.

E. P. Dole yesterday filed in the Supreme Court a statement of his refusal to participate in the argument on the appeal from Judge Gear's decision, appointing him as guardian of the Campbell minors. Mr. Dole also says that he will decline the trust, if his appointment is objectionable to the mother of the children, and gives as his reasons for his refusal to present a brief the impropriety of a man arguing in behalf of his own appointment to a position of trust. Mr. Dole's statement is as follows:

To the Honorable Justices of said Court:

I have not qualified as guardian in the above entitled matter for the reason that I at once understood that an appeal would be taken, and I did not wish to prematurely subject the estate to certain small expenses incident to qualification.

And for the further reason that, shortly after my appointment, it became probable that I would have to go East in behalf of a private business interest.

It has become necessary for me to take this business trip very soon, and I expect to be gone some two or three months.

Upon my return, if the decision of the Circuit Judge is sustained, I will assume the duties of the guardianship, provided there are no objections personal to me, as I understand there are none.

On the other hand, I shall decline the trust if my appointment is objectionable to the mother of the children for any reason personal to me.

I doubt the propriety of my submitting an argument or a brief in behalf of my own appointment to a position of trust. I regard it as a position not to be struggled for, but one that should seek the man, rather than the man seek it.

I therefore respectfully ask the indulgence of the court in declining to argue the question of law involved, either by brief or otherwise.

Respectfully submitted,  
E. P. DOLE.

November 21, 1903.

## WOULD HAVE SAVED LEGISLATIVE CROOKS

We are more than surprised that Clerk Meheula should have been such an easy prey to the demands of the Federal grand jury, without making some show of fight by questioning its jurisdiction. But it is just like the rest of his kind, weak-kneed; and further, he went and acted contrary to the stand taken by him these many months, and we believe he'd done the same thing even if he had been thereto advised, for it is just like him. Had we been in his place, we'd have made a run for those vouchers. And there's another point, he should have demanded a receipt for them, and if not, their examination and investigation should have been made in his presence, because most of the jurors are unfriendly to them politically and otherwise, they being of the faction eager to discredit everything Hawaiian. But the Advertiser-Star lot glazes over the fact of the success they made in securing those vouchers after they had made sure of their destruction.—Independent.

## SHRINERS WILL WALK HOT SANDS

Aloha Temple, Mystic Shriners is preparing for a hot time on December 19th. Illustrious Potentate B. Griggs Holt has charge of the program for the ceremonies on that date, at which will be initiated into the mysteries of the order, twelve or fifteen candidates from the other islands. The ceremony will take place in Masonic Temple.

The Illustrious Potentate is making his preparations by means of "The Shriner's Rope Cable Co. Unlimited," which professes to have "rope service to all sons of the desert." Recipients of the messages are requested to "pay no charges to messenger unless you have this delivered by your Uncle Sam."

The cable blank is printed in the usual form and the conditions printed on the back of it are as follows: "This company transmits all messages free to those who carry in their pockets a 1903 frank. If you do not have one, see the Secretary, and he will tell you how to get one."

**Mokuawewe Activity.**  
W. R. Castle, who has just returned from Hawaii, says that the increased activity in the crater of Mokuawewe is noticeable all along the Kona coast. On Thursday a heavy column of smoke shot up, and on Friday night the illumination was unusually bright.

"And so Flanders is a candidate for congress! Has he any knowledge of political economy?"  
"Sure. His campaign has cost him only 50 cents so far."

## MAGISTRATES HOLD OVER

The County Act Does Not Affect Them.

District magistrates now serving will continue to hold office even after the County Act goes into effect. The new law provides that the Board of Supervisors shall have power to appoint the district judges, but there is a special provision which exempts the present office holders from the effect of the act until their tenure of office shall have expired.

Both of the Honolulu judges, Lindsay and Dickey, have nearly a full two years still to serve. Quite a number of the commissions will expire next year, and the offices will then be filled by the Board of Supervisors, but quite a few continue over until after the expiration of the terms of the recently elected supervisors.

The County Act provides for the appointment of magistrates and various other minor officers. Section 48 says:

"The officers of each district are: One or more District Magistrates, one or more Deputy Sheriffs, Road Supervisors, and such subordinate officers as shall be provided by law. The provisions of this section shall not affect the tenure of office of the present District Magistrates."

The following are the present district magistrates in the Territory and the dates when their respective commissions expire:

### ISLAND OF HAWAII.

R. H. Atkins, North Kohala, expires August 31, 1904.  
Thomas Aliu, North Kona, expires April 30, 1905.  
Geo. Clark, North Kona, expires April 30, 1905.  
G. W. A. Hapal, South Hilo, expires April 31, 1904.  
Wm. Hookanui, South Kohala, expires April 30, 1905.  
Henry Hall, Hamakua, expires September 2, 1904.  
J. Walohina, Hamakua, expires April 30, 1905.  
Wm. Kamau, Puna, expires August 31, 1904.  
S. W. Kani, South Kona, expires August 31, 1904.  
H. S. Rickard, North Hilo, expires September 1, 1904.  
W. P. McDougall, North Kohala, expires November 26, 1904.  
Thos. C. Ridgway, South Hilo, expires August 3, 1905.  
J. H. Waipulani, East and West Kau, expires August 31, 1904.

### ISLAND OF MAUI.

Chas. Copp, Makawao, expires August 31, 1904.  
John H. Hanuna, Hana, expires July 14, 1904.  
D. Kahaloello, Lahaina, expires August 31, 1904.  
G. K. Kunukau, Honouliuli, expires May 1, 1905.  
J. K. Pihmanu, Kipahulu, expires August 31, 1904.  
W. A. McKay, Waikuku, expires December 31, 1904.

### ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

J. H. Mahoe, Molokai, expires July 30, 1904.  
Thos. K. Nathaniel, Kalaupapa, expires April 15, 1904.

### ISLAND OF LANAI.

S. Kahohalahala, Lanai, expires August 31, 1904.

### ISLAND OF OAHU.

E. P. Aikue, Koolau, expires August 31, 1904.  
L. B. Nalua, Koolauloa, expires April 12, 1905.  
L. A. Dickey, Honolulu, expires August 17, 1905.  
Alex. Lindsay, Honolulu, expires August 17, 1905.  
Samuel Hookano, Ewa, expires August 31, 1904.  
Alfred Kaili, Waiwala, expires July 23, 1904.  
S. Kekahuna, Waiwala, expires August 31, 1904.

### ISLAND OF KAUAI.

J. K. Burkett, Koloa, expires April 30, 1905.  
David K. Kapahee, Koloa, expires December 15, 1903.  
J. Kakaia, Hanalei, expires April 30, 1905.  
H. K. Kahale, Lihue, expires April 31, 1904.  
Samuel Kanewanui, Kawaihau, expires March 16, 1904.  
G. L. Kopa, Waima, expires August 15, 1904.

### ISLAND OF NIHAU.

E. Kahale, Nihaui, expires August 15, 1904.

## ELBA DEPARTS ON WEDNESDAY

The Italian warship has been coaled, provisioned and renovated, and is in readiness to steam for Yokohama. The warship is scheduled to depart for Japan on Wednesday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, probably at 9:30. As she carries only a limited amount of coal the vessel will not steam over ten knots per hour.

Owing to the cable news of the coming of the American squadron to this port, in readiness to proceed to Panama, it is possible that orders may be received by the Elba asking her to remain here, so that if an Italian warship is needed on the Pacific side of Panama, the Elba may remain for sometime.

Kaplan Park has been improved very much lately by the addition of a number of new settees.

## HAWAIIAN PRESS AT ST. LOUIS

Honolulu, November 20, 1903.  
Editor Advertiser: As Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, I have been requested by President Francis of that organization "to extend an invitation to the Hawaiian Press Association, to meet in St. Louis during the week beginning May 16th, 1904. It is planned to have this week known as the 'World's Press Parliament Week,' and I am informed also that the National Editorial Association and several State and Territorial Press Associations have agreed to meet in St. Louis at that time.

As there is no local organization before which this could be brought, I am addressing this letter to the representative newspaper men here, with a request that they meet with me either in person or by some delegated member of the staff, at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, on the afternoon of Thursday, December 3rd, at 4 o'clock.

I believe this an excellent opportunity to put the name of "Hawaii" before the people of the United States, through the medium of the greatest newspapers, and would urge therefore that you join with us in an effort to secure this continued free advertising.

Very truly yours,  
F. W. MACFARLANE,  
Commissioner St. Louis Exposition.

## II ESTATE CASE FINALLY DECIDED

A unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Chief Justice Fear, was filed yesterday in the equity suit of George H. Brown and Francis Hyde Brown, minors, by their next friend, Albert F. Judd, vs. Charles A. Brown, John A. Magoon and Irene H. Holloway. Judge Gear's decision sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the bill is affirmed, and the case remanded to him. A. S. Hartwell appeared for plaintiff; Hatch & Silliman and T. I. Dillon for Brown and Magoon; Robertson & Wilder for Mrs. Holloway.

The bill was to declare a trust and for other relief. C. A. Brown and Irene H. Holloway, who were formerly husband and wife and are the parents of the plaintiffs, conveyed certain lands claimed to have come to the wife under her father's will to a trustee to convey the same to a corporation to be formed (John H. Estate, Ltd.). The corporation was formed and the property conveyed to it. One-third of its capital stock is held by Mrs. Holloway in the name of A. W. Carter, one-third by Carter as trustee for the plaintiffs and the remaining third by Brown except as to one share, held for him by Magoon. A decision of the Supreme Court, before the conveyances were made, held that Irene owned the property in fee, against a contention that she had only a life estate therein.

The petitioners held that the Supreme Court decision was void for want of jurisdiction, it being contended that the sitting of two substitute Justices on the case was unconstitutional. They prayed that the defendants be required to assign the stock held by them to a trustee in trust to pay the income of 500 shares thereof to said Irene for life and of another 500 shares to the said Brown for the life of the said Irene, and at her death to assign all of the said shares to the plaintiffs absolutely. Defendants demurred to both the original and an amended bill, both of which the Circuit Judge sustained and from his ruling plaintiffs appealed. The Supreme Court decides against the appeal on all points.

## HILO TRIBUNE SEES A LIGHT

The free hand, open and positive utterances of Geo. R. Carter published in the Honolulu papers have the true ring. It is an innovation in Hawaii for a high public official to talk straight, unequivocally and earnestly—for publication. Geo. R. Carter is sounding the note of a new era and if we mistake not has divined with excellent instincts the way into public confidence, the way to a solid pedestal as governor, from which nothing but inconceivable mistakes can remove him. Mr. Carter is winning the confidence of the public by taking the public unreservedly into his confidence. It is the frank American spirit which wins in America only as it wins anywhere. When men in position are strong enough and bold enough to rely upon the common sense of the people. These methods clear the atmosphere of doubt, suspicion, stealth and vacillation and promote understanding and public confidence. When mistakes are made under such a general policy of frankness and directness, the public is usually generous.

When Geo. R. Carter becomes well settled in the office of Governor the people of Hilo would like the opportunity of giving him the glad hand. During four years, Governor Dole came once to this town and traveled then incognito. He has never been in official touch with Hilo. He paid social visits in outer districts but this whole island knows him more as a venerable citizen than as an official militant.

It will be different with the virile and active present incumbent. Hilo is ready to be good regardless of factional or even party lines, and will contribute all she can to the task of injecting a Twentieth Century spirit into the administration of Hawaiian affairs.—Hilo Tribune.

### Court Notes.

A general denial has been filed by defendants in the suit of Castle & Lansdale against the executors of the estate of S. C. Allen.

Haleakala Hart appeals from judgment of \$70.51 against her by District Magistrate Dickey at the suit of H. M. von Holt, executor of the will of Frank Brown.

## CORNWELL FUNERAL

Services at the Central Union Church.

With Masonic and church rites the remains of the late Col. W. H. Cornwell were laid to rest in the family plot in Nuananu Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The services, both in the Masonic Temple and at Central Union church, were largely attended, attesting to the esteem in which the deceased had been held in the community. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, and all were artistically placed upon the pulpit platform and choir loft of the church. The casket was adorned with malle leis, festooned over the sides, and on the lid rested beautiful wreaths of violets tied with white ribbons and tulle.

The services in the Masonic Temple were held under the auspices of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, Dr. Derby being the Master. After this service the casket was borne to the hearse and followed by the widow of the deceased and relatives and Honolulu Commandery, Knights Templar, was conveyed to the Central Union church.

The casket was placed before the pulpit which was occupied by the pastor, Rev. W. M. Kincaid, and the officiating Masons. The Knights Templar, in the full regalia of the order, occupied pews on the right. Hawaiian Lodge was assigned to the body of the auditorium, and a large delegation of members of the Pacific Club, headed by Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, had pews at the left. The widow, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Braymen, Mrs. Widdifield, Mrs. Vida, Mr. Friel, Mr. and Mrs. Baird, the Misses Vida, Mr. Henry Vida, Col. and Mrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Macfarlane, and Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, occupied pews directly before the casket.

The Masonic ritual was given, and a quartette composed of Messrs. Dillingham, Kimball and Wall sang most effectively.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid made an address in which he said in part:

"In the silence of a great affliction the soul stands dumb. We have met in each other's company on just such errands of grief and as this, so we stand together in what we call a brotherhood of sorrow.

"It is not for me to dwell upon the life of the man who has just passed out of our midst. As I have been thrown into his society I have found he was faithful to the obligations of his life. His life was characterized by loyalty to conviction, as many of you know. Whatever else can be said of him, he was true to his convictions even when they meant great loss. He was a true and devoted father, a loving husband, a loyal friend and brother in the order to which he belonged, and as such he will be remembered by you all as long as life shall last."

At the conclusion of the pastor's address, the quartette sang "Nearer My God To Thee", after which, at the signal of the Masonic Master, the casket was borne from the church to the hearse, followed by the family, Masons and friends, and the following procession formed and proceeded to the cemetery in Nuananu Valley: Drum corps from the National Guard of Hawaii; Platoon of Police; Honolulu Commandery, Uniform Rank Knights Templar; Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21; Pallbearers—Hon. S. M. Damon, Col. Samuel Parker, W. M. Giffard, Godfrey Brown, C. P. Laukae, Arthur A. Wilder, Prince David Kawanakoa, J. M. Dowsett, Robert W. Shingle and J. F. Bowler; hearse; carriages with relatives and friends.

### SERVICES ON MAUI.

MAUI, Nov. 21.—Early on Wednesday morning, the 18th, Col. William H. Cornwell died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in Waikuku. For a year past he had complained of his heart, that any undue excitement caused him much discomfort, but none of his relatives or friends considered the trouble a serious one.

The funeral services took place at his Waikuku residence at 3 p. m., Thursday afternoon, Nov. 19, and Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Pala officiated and a double male quartet led by W. J. Coelho and Rev. W. Ault rendered sacred music. The attendance of friends from different parts of the island was large and the display of flowers was profuse. The coffin was covered with lilua leis and there were many beautiful floral pieces.

After the services the body was borne immediately to Maalea Bay where it was placed aboard the steamer Mauna Loa in transit for Honolulu.

One of the most noticeable floral pieces at the Cornwell funeral was a pillow with the letter "H. J. C." above, which stand for Hawaiian Jockey Club.

**A SORE THROAT** may be quickly cured by applying a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A lame back, a pain in the side or chest, should be treated in a similar manner. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## STRONG OLD AGE

AN OCTOGENARIAN WHO USES DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Mr. Kindred Says They Cured His Rheumatism and That They Give Him Strength.

When old people are stricken with disease every practitioner knows how greatly the chances of successful treatment are diminished by the natural debility due to advanced age. This fact gives vital importance to the case of Mr. Amos Kindred, of No. 82 Jacquem Avenue, Worcester, Mass., who in his eighty-fourth year is enjoying good health and attributes it largely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Not only does he use them as a tonic, a purpose for which they have no equal, but he was cured by them of an acute disease, as related in the following interview. Mr. Kindred says:

"Some time ago I was a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism. It was in my hands, legs and back, and my flesh was very sensitive. My hands were badly swollen, but my back troubled me most and sometimes was so bad that I could hardly get about. Once when I stooped over to pick up something, I found I could not straighten up. For two weeks after that I could not stand up straight. It was a terrible affliction and neither doctors nor any medicines I tried gave me any relief. I kept getting worse and my back grew so bad that I could not even turn over in bed without help.

"Then I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They fitted my case exactly and cured me. I have had no return of the rheumatism since then. I still take the pills occasionally, for a person of my age requires a tonic now and then, and I find that nothing gives me the strength that they do."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a double action, on the blood and on the nerves, and have cured long-standing cases of locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People may be obtained at all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box, six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents.

## PACIFIC MAIL REFUSES FREIGHT

The Pacific Mail Company, which also operates the boats of the O. & O. line and Toyo Kisen Kaisha, is carrying all the freight possible, and in the past two months has had to refuse freight at Oriental ports. Often this stuff takes up more room than weight, and it would appear, when some of the vessels arrive here, that they are traveling light.

It is said that owing to the accumulation of freight the Pacific Mail Company may charter a steamer especially to carry this surplus to the coast and clean up. When the Manchuria and Mongolia commence their regular runs between San Francisco and Oriental ports, it is likely that all the freight offered will be transported without delay. The dimensions of the two new steamships are such that they will carry all the freight now taken by either the Korea or Siberia, with the capacity of the China added. This gives some idea of the magnitude of the new vessels.

### Capt. Phillips Watched.

The passengers on the Aorangi on its last trip from Honolulu to Victoria, presented Captain J. D. S. Phillips, commander of the ship, with a handsome eighteen karat gold watch inscribed: "To Captain J. D. S. Phillips from passengers of R. M. S. Aorangi on his jubilee Pacific trip, October, 1903."

### Hawaiians Hoarding Coin.

There is still one hundred thousand dollars of Hawaiian coin or "Kalakaua" money estimated to be in circulation on the Islands, and this money will cease to be legal tender after the first of next January. It is not likely that this money is in active circulation, and the danger is that many thrifty and frugal Hawaiians have boarded away little nest eggs of this money for the proverbial "rainy day," not knowing that it will cease to be money on the first of the year. Consequently every means possible should be adopted to disseminate the fact among the Hawaiians, and thus prevent serious loss where it can be ill afforded.—Maui News.

### Will Not Resign.

Treasurer A. N. Kepolikai stated yesterday that his mind was fully made up on the resignation request made of him by Governor Carter. He says that under no consideration will he resign his office.

### A NOISE MAKER.

"How is that baby boy at your house, Mr. Fellows?"  
"Fine—fine. That's a great baby."  
"Last time I saw him he was a little pale."  
"He isn't now. He's a little yellor, you bet!"

## A MEMORIAL GATEWAY

Suggestion of What to Do With McKinley Fund.

Editor Advertiser: The funds subscribed for a memorial to President McKinley, are to be devoted to the establishment of a playground. This has been decided by the committee, but no active steps have as yet been taken to carry out the plan.

The Commissioners of Kaplan park are considering what to do with the pond and marsh within the race track so as to increase the utility and beauty of the premises in their care.

If these facts are as I believe them to be, I venture to make the suggestion that perhaps arrangements can be made to combine these two projects. Kaplan park is the natural playground of Honolulu.

The Oahu Polo Club has spent approximately \$500 in improving a third of the area within the race track by clearing the bushes and filling in the holes with loam. Today this is the only public playground in the city with the exception of Makiki park. If this whole area could be filled up and turfed over and an appropriately inscribed gateway erected, would not the purpose for which the fund was subscribed be carried out, and would not the park be more useful and attractive? The cost of maintenance would be small. The area is large enough for polo, baseball and football all going at once.

I venture to make this suggestion as a member of the Oahu Polo Club who subscribed to the McKinley Memorial fund and who takes an active interest in the development of Kaplan park.

I remain, sir, etc.,  
ALBERT F. JUDD.

## MAUI BOARD GOING AHEAD

Supervisors Pick Site for New County Building.

Maui's Board of Supervisors-elect have already begun to take steps to change the site of the county buildings from their present location to a spot east of Market street, adjoining Wells Park. A plat of four acres has been surveyed, and arrangements for streets leading from Main, Market, and Mill streets to the proposed new site are being perfected.

It is understood that the Waikuku Plantation Co., which owns this land has been approached on the matter, and that negotiations for an exchange of land are being broached. The government owns the land where the present court house stands as well as the school lot adjoining which would afford ample room for the new court house, jail, and other public buildings desired, if the new plans are not carried out.—Maui News.

### THANKSGIVING FOOTBALL.

A game of football will be played at Wells Park on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26, 1903, at 3 p. m., between the Waikuku and Morning Stars; 20 minute halves will be played. It is probable that the band will play before the game. The usual admission fee will be charged.

Following is the line up:  
Waikuku—G. Cummings, r. e.; C. Bailey, r. t.; J. Cockett, r. g.; Waiala, c.; C. Crowell (Captain), l. g.; J. Doe, l. t.; L. R. Crook, W. R. Boote, q.; W. R. Westcott, r. h. b.; C. Thompson, l. h. b.; W. H. Cornwell, f. b.  
Morning Stars—A. Jackson, l. e.; J. Kamaka, P. Scholtz, l. t.; C. Sardinha, l. g.; M. Perera, c.; Daly, Jno. Brown, r. g.; Kerr, H. Meyer, r. t.; W. Crowell, r. e.; G. B. Schrader (Capt.), q.; J. Ross, l. h. b.; N. Krueger, r. h. b.; P. Correia, f. b.—Maui News.

### FAMILIAR NAMES.

"Wags—Acquainted with the Zeen family?"  
"Snags—Zeens? Never heard of 'em. 'You have met the young folks, haven't you—Ben and Maggie? Ben Zeen works in a clothes-cleaning establishment. Maggie Zeen is literary and—"  
"Ah, yes—I recall them now. They live down there opposite the Leens. Know the Leen girls?"

"Guess not."  
"Good industrious girls—Annie and Pearl. Annie Leen is employed in a dye house, and Pearl Leen works in a laundry. Then there's—"  
"Nay, nay, Paul Leen don't work in any more of the family on me. Come, I'll pay for the drinks."

**PROTECT YOURSELF** and family against attacks of pneumonia by securing at once a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If this remedy is taken on the first appearance of a cold all danger will be avoided. It always cures and cures quickly. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



## EXAMPLES OF KEPOIKAI'S RARE OFFICIAL CAPACITY

What Governor Carter Has Reason to Expect  
if Compelled to Forego a Choice of  
Head of the Treasury.

An application was received by Governor Carter from the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company for permission to extend its Nuuanu avenue line from Bates to Judd street. It was accompanied by a written consent of property owners, certified as full and correct by Surveyor W. E. Wall.

Governor Carter transmitted the papers to Treasurer Kepoikai, as the custodian of public franchises, with a request that he ascertain if all of the conditions of the Rapid Transit Company's franchise were complied with in the matter.

Treasurer Kepoikai, after due time, returned the documents to Governor Carter with a letter made long by quotations from the Governor's letter of transmission to him, and merely citing the already known Territorial Surveyor's certificate as evidence that the application complied with the conditions of the franchise. The purpose of reference to the Treasurer was entirely unfulfilled.

Governor Carter regards the incident as a foretaste of what he may expect, in point of efficiency of service, from the head of the Treasury Department in matters of detail belonging thereto should Mr. Kepoikai persist in clinging to his commission.

Another instance of Treasurer Kepoikai's capacity in financial administration, among Mr. Carter's grounds for desiring a different head to that department, arose in connection with the loan flotation. When Mr. Carter

reached New York he found that the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., was on the point of throwing up its purpose of having a hand in the business. Its reason was the unsatisfactory nature of the information supplied by the Treasurer of Hawaii.

The company had written for a form of the bond intended to be issued. Treasurer Kepoikai in response sent it a specimen bond variously marked with a copy of the Loan Act pinned to it. This combination was so indefinite that the company could not make any proposal without taking the risk of varied complications. As the company desired to include the printing of the bonds in its services, which was ultimately settled thus, and it cost seven and a half cents a word to engrave the form, it was important that the company should have some approximate idea of the quantity of reading matter to be printed.

This was one of the things, among many others, which Mr. Carter had to straighten out in paving the way for the great success he finally achieved in floating the loan.

With examples such as these in mind, Governor Carter feels that an injustice is being done to him by any people who think he wants to run all the departments of government, for the fact is that his anxiety is to have heads to the departments capable of conducting their ordinary details with the least possible reference thereof to himself.

## SOME HOUSE VOUCHERS ARE STILL CONCEALED

Governor Carter was a witness before the Federal grand jury yesterday morning. He was examined as to what documents he had received from Clerk Meheula of the House and excused to make further investigation of the trunkful of papers. His search resulted in finding certain papers that were wanted, but when he returned with them the grand jury had adjourned for the day.

Other witnesses before the grand jury yesterday morning were Representative Kumale, for the third time, and Enoch Johnson, attorney.

When the grand jury adjourned a committee of the body to tabulate the House vouchers held a session. It is understood that the tabulation will form part of the grand jury's report.

Clerk Meheula will almost certainly be called in again, as it appears some vouchers are missing from the invoice book he surrendered to the grand jury.

From what can be gathered on the outside, there is a probability of at least one indictment being returned in the vouchers matter. That there may not be more would be due to the limitations of the Federal statutes for reaching the grafters involved in the revelations of the vouchers.

There is a good deal of talk about the law of the matter. The contention is heard that the Federal grand jury has no jurisdiction to make the investigation at all, because the Legislature of the Territory is an independent body so far as the control of its records is concerned. Those who argue this way claim that the Federal law against the destruction of public documents relates only to Federal documents.

On the other hand, the same critics argue that nothing could be done by a Territorial grand jury, with respect to compelling the production of the vouchers or cause for their non-production, because there is no Territorial law similar to the Federal statute for maintaining the sacredness of public documents.

Those who are engaged in this signal service for the public, however, are paying no attention to any of these ex cathedra objections. Apart from the presumption that they know what they are doing and under what authority it is being done, they realize that the best public opinion appreciates the high value of their services even if nothing further than the mere exposure of the looting of public funds should result.

W. L. Eaton, a member of the Territorial grand jury, called at the Advertiser office yesterday to complain of the criticism of that body. He felt

that Governor Carter must have been misinformed when he represented the Territorial grand jury as having been given the vouchers matter to investigate and reporting that they had found no cause for indictments. Mr. Eaton says they were never charged on that subject, but Mr. Parker, foreman, had expressed the opinion to them that it was more the business of the Territorial than of the Federal grand jury.

## INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR CARTER

Governor George R. Carter will take the oath of office in the old throne room, Executive building, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. After taking the oath Governor Carter will deliver a short inaugural address.

Chief Justice Frear will administer the oath.

There will be no military display. Governor Carter yesterday did not even anticipate the attendance of the band—but the public is invited to attend. Places in front will be reserved for officials, judges of the Federal and Territorial courts, consuls, etc.

Early yesterday morning Governor Carter received an answer to his inquiry of Secretary Hitchcock, as to whether his cable instructions of the previous day meant that he was to be sworn in before his commission arrived.

"Take oath now," was the message. On receiving this definite command from Washington, Governor Carter communicated with the Republican Central Committee, soliciting its recommendations for appointments to Territorial offices that the Governor has the power of filling. There will likely be little if any delay in making appointments. H. E. Cooper's resignation as Superintendent of Public Works was tendered without expectation or desire of reappointment, his actual retirement having taken place when Mr. Carter became Acting Governor. A. N. Kepoikai refuses to resign as Treasurer. With these exceptions the heads of departments all resigned out of courtesy and are supposed to expect reappointment.

An item in a Hilo paper indicates that Governor Carter favors J. Castle Ridgway to succeed himself as Secretary of the Territory, a presidential appointment, being that he has written to Rev. S. L. Desha asking him if Mr. Ridgway would be acceptable to the Hawaiians.

Symptoms of preparations for an inaugural ball were apparent yesterday.

also contained a request that the Hawaiian Jockey Club keep the remainder of its fence in a tidy condition.

The second resolution passed was to the effect that the Honolulu Park Commission desired the use of the entire Kapiolani Park grounds and while not desiring to embarrass the Jockey Club, it desired that the club make arrangements for some other race course.

In order to fix a time limit the commission gave notice to the Hawaiian Jockey Club that its right to the use of the park grounds would be terminated two years from date. This gives the racing men opportunity for holding two more annual race meets on June 15th on the present course. This will also allow of ample time to secure other quarters.

The commission also considered the dilapidated condition of the fences of the Hawaiian Jockey Club and a resolution was adopted directing the removal of the board fence adjoining the park grounds. If the club wishes to store the section, torn down, under the grand stand, so that it may be erected for future occasions, the desired permission will be granted. The resolution

## NEW HABEAS CORPUS CASE

The First One Under  
Judge Gear's  
Ruling.

Judge Gear's famous "jail delivery" decision is likely now to get into the Supreme Court. J. W. Cathcart yesterday filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Goto, a Japanese who is alleged to be illegally deprived of his liberty. The basis of the petition is the decision of Judge Gear given a few weeks ago, in which he held that Oahu Jail was a prison, and that prisoners confined there were on the same footing as those convicted of an infamous crime. Consequently he released various prisoners who had not been indicted by grand jury as provided in the constitution of the United States in cases of infamous crimes.

The petition filed by Cathcart yesterday is signed by Mayo, the next friend of Goto. It alleges that Goto pleaded guilty on September 11, 1903, and was fined \$350 and costs by Judge Gear for selling spirituous liquors without a license, and given the alternative of going to jail. It is also set out that Goto has been confined in Oahu prison since that day and that he is held unlawfully, never having been indicted by a grand jury as required by law. Judge Gear granted the petition for a writ and ordered its issuance directed to the High Sheriff. The writ is made returnable Monday morning.

Goto is the first of the prisoners in Oahu jail to take advantage of Judge Gear's decision declaring illegal the sentencing of any man to prison by district magistrates without a grand jury indictment. It also gives the first opportunity the Territory has had to appeal from the decision. Under the local statutes there is no appeal on the part of the prosecution from a ruling in a criminal case, but there is an appeal from a decision on a writ of habeas corpus. If Gear follows out his ruling in the test case he will undoubtedly order the release of Goto, who has already served over two months in jail. Goto's confinement was liable to have been an extended one as he was ordered imprisoned until he had paid a fine of \$350. In the lower court the fine was fixed at \$500. Goto pleaded guilty in Circuit Court.

## GOVERNOR CARTER IS COMMISSIONED

Governor Carter he is now fairly entitled to be called, without the cumbersome "Acting" prefixed. Yesterday he received the following cablegram from Secretary Hitchcock:

"Hon. George R. Carter, Honolulu. Take oath of office as Governor in duplicate. Commission by mail.

"E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
"Secretary."

Mr. Carter doubted whether the command was to be sworn into office forthwith or related merely to the manner of recording the oath-taking in duplicate—when his commission arrived. He therefore cabled the following inquiring reply:

"Secretary Hitchcock, Washington. D. C. Shall I take oath before commission arrives?"

"CARTER."

Some of Mr. Carter's friends interpret Secretary Hitchcock's message as a telegraphic condensation of his commission, on receipt of which evidence of his commissioning he is desired to take the oath of office as Governor. The reason for such an interpretation is that the instruction as to duplicate, if intended for the time of the commission's arrival, might as well and probably would accompany that document by mail. Besides, it is easy to imagine a desire, on the part of the President, to relieve Mr. Carter of any embarrassment in the administration of affairs upon the retirement of Governor Dole. Up to yesterday evening Governor Carter had not received an answer to his inquiry.

## KEPOIKAI STILL STICKS TO OFFICE

There is nothing later in the Treasury department than the fact that Mr. Kepoikai still refuses to resign the office. Governor Carter yesterday sent the following reply to the Treasurer's midnight communication:

"Honolulu, November 20, 1903.

"A. N. Kepoikai, Esq., Honolulu.  
"Dear Sir:—In your official letter as Treasurer, addressed to me as Acting Governor, and delivered at my house at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 19th inst., you evidently intend to make the issue one of veracity between ourselves, and leave it to public opinion.

"For some time I have made it a habit to dictate the substance of important interviews immediately upon their conclusion, while the matter is fresh in my mind and before circumstances change.

"This memorandum shows that my first interview with you was on Oct. 31, and that I asked you point blank if it was satisfactory for you to put in your resignation, and you replied, 'Certainly.' You also said that you knew it was in accordance with American custom and precedent.

"My second interview was on Nov. 24, the day before Mr. Baldwin left. Of this I have no memorandum, but you may remember my asking if I could depend on your statement, and your words, as near as I can recollect, were: 'Yes, I'll resign all right, but I am going to pack my trunk for Maui first.' Very truly yours,  
(Signed) "GEORGE R. CARTER."

## AN ANCIENT WILL CASE

It Was Contested  
Sundry Times  
Before.

Junius Kane is attempting to break the will of Kealliahonui, which was admitted to probate on February 16, 1885, or more than 45 years ago. The Justices of the Supreme Court who passed upon the matter then were L. Andrews and G. M. Robertson. In 1886 the late Justice Robertson, father of Attorney A. G. M. Robertson, heard and decided against a petition for revocation of the will brought by Kapiolani, David Kalakaua and others for revocation of Kealliahonui's will. A. F. Judd, the late Chief Justice, was counsel for petitioners, while Messrs. Harris and Austin, afterward of the Supreme Court bench, were counsel for Mrs. Haahele. The late Justice L. McCully was then clerk of court.

In 1890 the will was again contested and a plea in bar was sustained by the late Justice Bickerton, whose decision was affirmed in a Supreme Court opinion signed by L. McCully, Richard F. Bickerton and Sanford B. Dole. Chief Justice Judd was disqualified from his former appearance.

Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for Mrs. A. A. Haahele, have filed a motion to dismiss the petition of Junius Kane for revocation of probate of the will of Kealliahonui, on the ground of laches and want of prosecution. The motion is based on the records and the following affidavit of Mrs. Haahele:

"Mrs. A. A. Haahele, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that she is the principal party in interest in opposing the above petition; that a similar case brought by Kapiolani and others involving the identical issues raised by the petition herein was tried about the year 1886 in which the validity of the will was sustained; that the witnesses then called on behalf of affiant were Kamanawa, W. H. Poase, Mrs. John Cummins, Mr. John Cummins and Charles Kalanika; that all of said witnesses are now dead with the exception of Mr. John Cummins, who was called to testify only to his wife's handwriting; that affiant's principal witness was Mrs. John Cummins, one of the witnesses to the original will of Kealliahonui; that said Mrs. John Cummins died within three years last passed; that the testimony for and against the petition herein, so far as this affiant knows, was almost exclusively oral in character and that, owing to the long lapse of time herein and the death of the witnesses who could testify for affiant, it would be inequitable to now try the issues raised by the petition herein. Further, affiant saith naught."

The contest involves the title to valuable city property.

## EJECTMENT CASE.

Hawaiian Trust and Investment Co. vs. Annie Barton et al. came on for trial before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning. S. H. Derby of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper appeared for plaintiff, and Robertson & Wilder for defendants Gear, Lansing & Co. Holmes & Stanley for other defendants were not present and, after some discussion, the court directed that the trial proceed with W. T. Rawlins as counsel in place of Holmes & Stanley, he having been in the case last year and being familiar with the facts. The following jury was found satisfactory to both sides, after six men had been excused: Isador Levingson, Ben. Guerrero, George Cypher, H. Meek, Chas. E. Frasher, E. McCortison, Jnos. Kuana, Isaac Adams, P. M. Lucas, W. H. Thornton, James A. Auld and Isaac Noar. A disclaimer of interest by Annie Barton and Helen Dunning was read, along with the complaint and answers of defendants remaining in the case. After some evidence was taken, counsel for plaintiff was allowed to amend the complaint by changing the name of the plaintiff to the Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd. The suit is ejectment relating to what is known as the "Canton hotel" property in Hotel street, the plaintiff claiming an undivided one-fourth interest therein and \$5000 damages for unlawful possession.

## DEBT CASE TRIAL.

Washington Mercantile Co. vs. Lam Tol. suit for \$375.00 on account of goods furnished, was called for trial before Judge Robinson yesterday. Thayer & Hemenway and W. L. Whitney for plaintiff; F. Andrade for defendant. The following jury are trying the case: J. K. Manase, Henry De Fries, Alex. Kahoali, C. N. Arnold, J. K. Clark, A. H. K. Keohokale, David F. Notley, Chas. T. Day, Albert A. Wilson, Solomon A. Hiram, Carl Maertens and G. H. Greene. One by-stander was summoned to complete the jury.

## MRS. PARKER APPEALS.

Abigail Campbell Parker by her attorneys, Holmes & Stanley, has appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory from the decision of Judge Gear appointing E. P. Dole guardian of Muriel Campbell and Mary Beatrice Campbell, her minor children.

## WANTS COUNTY ACT TO STAND

At the meeting of the Republican Territorial Committee yesterday morning a resolution was adopted placing the committee on record as being opposed to any and all attempts to annul the county act.

## INDICTMENTS TO FOLLOW DISCLOSURE OF VOUCHERS

What the Territorial grand jury slurred over with almost unconcealed disdain, the Federal grand jury has probed to the bottom in quick order. The vouchers of the House of Representatives, for the legislative session of 1903, were yesterday produced before the Federal grand jury.

Solomon Meheula, clerk of the House, who had falsely stated that he did not know the whereabouts of the vouchers, in obedience to a subpoena issued by Judge Dole carried the documents into the grand jury room and hence was then immediately allowed to depart. Having the vouchers, the grand jury next procured from the Auditor's office other evidences of legislative expenses. Witnesses were excused for some hours while the Federal grand jurors held a scrutiny of the tell-tale documents.

Though surrendered as stated, the vouchers are not yet available for publication. They are the property of the Federal grand jury for the present. Nevertheless, from a little here and a little there, it has transpired that there was method in the futile attempt at forever withholding them from the light of day.

Perhaps as many as eight or ten politicians who have posed as real somebodies must have sadly bemoaned through last night's watches the power of an honest and fearless grand jury to unearth corruption and rascality. Enough is known outside of the grand jury's secret chamber to justify a preparing of the public mind for revelations of graft and downright stealing, with regard to the disbursement of funds extravagantly voted for its running expenses by the House of Representatives, such as have no parallel in the history of Hawaiian legislatures and few if any in the annals of any legislative body on earth for a century past.

There will probably be several indictments presented as a result of the examination of the House vouchers by the grand jury. This is a gratifying prospect, since it has been widely supposed that Federal law could not reach beyond an inquiry as to whether or not the vouchers had been destroyed, and if the latter the punishing of the agents of destruction under the United States statute in such cases provided. The exposure of the grafters alone will have a wholesome effect on future legislation, much more so their due and proper suffering of the penalties the law may prescribe.

It has transpired that many of the vouchers are for money paid without proper official approval. Prices for supplies furnished and pay for services

purported to have been rendered are in not a few cases outrageous. Wages obtained by some hangers-on, upon a per diem basis, represent several times more days than the Legislature sat. Two dollars a page for translating is a fairly stiff sample of charges for work, while \$34 for a dozen pens is among the milder types of bills for supplies. The printing and proof-reading graft is particularly bad.

On the other hand, there are apparently honest bills cropping up here and there, which seem almost ludicrous amidst the maze of corruption.

A comical aspect of the discovery of the vouchers was the unblushing audacity of some members of the House, awaiting their calls as witnesses, up to the surrender of the documents. These freak statements questioned the right of the Federal grand jury to meddle with a Territorial matter, denounced the investigation going on inside as a farce and justified Clerk Meheula in standing off the "impertinent press" in its inquiries about the vouchers.

There was even talk to the effect that Meheula would refuse to yield the custody of the vouchers to the grand jury. When Meheula emerged from the sweating house, within a space of time precluding his having argued the matter at all, there was a falling of countenances in the corridors. The game was up.

The House members, with some exceptions, have not yet been released from their subpoenas. After the inspection of vouchers more witnesses were examined.

"It is not that there was graft," one who knows part of the revelations commented last night. "All legislatures have more or less graft. But much of this graft is a combination of boldness and want of intelligence which baffles ordinary comprehension. It is a very humpy graft."

Governor Carter was asked if the Territorial authorities would take action, on their own part, in view of the discovery of the vouchers. His reply was to the effect that he did not see what could be done at present. The matter was previously given to the Territorial grand jury, which had reported having found no cause for any indictments in the matter. But that jury hadn't seen the vouchers and it contained men who were able to defeat the indictment of any native.

At the same time Governor Carter expressed his gratification that some authority had arisen to expose the House corruption. He realized that the exposure of the offenders would have its effect upon future legislators.

## CARTER WILL FILL OFFICES ONLY AFTER INAUGURATION

Republican Committee Makes Recommendations  
for Heads of All Departments--The  
Inaugural Ceremonies.

Final arrangements for the inauguration of George R. Carter as governor of the Territory of Hawaii were completed yesterday. The program will be of the simplest nature. Governor Carter will enter the old throne room at eleven o'clock supported by Judge Dole. The Governor's staff will accompany Judge Dole. The oath of office will be immediately administered by Chief Justice Frear of the Supreme Court.

Governor Carter will then deliver his inaugural address, which will be a brief outline of the future policy of the new administration.

The hall of the House of Representatives will hardly be large enough to hold the crowds, which no doubt will attend the inaugural ceremony. No special invitations have been issued, excepting to the members of the diplomatic corps in Honolulu, and to Admiral Terry and his officers, and the army officers now in Honolulu. A special invitation has also been addressed to the commander of the Italian cruiser Elba. Only a general invitation is extended to the members of the Legislature, the Judiciary and to other government officials. The only formal invitations have been to those above mentioned.

After the inaugural address Governor Carter will retire immediately and the entire ceremony is expected to be concluded before noon.

## THE APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Carter sent to the Republican Territorial Committee on Saturday a request for recommendations for filling the offices of the heads of all departments. The executive committee met yesterday morning and acted upon the letter, but the recommendations have not been given out. Expecting perhaps in the Public Works Department there will probably be no recommended changes. The committee has acted upon the request of Governor Carter and recommended men for every office down to the secretary of the Governor, and including Secretary of the Territory.

Chairman Crabbe declined to give out the result of the committee's action and Governor Carter had not opened the letter sent to him last night. "I shall not open the communication from the Territorial committee until after I have been inaugurated," said Mr. Carter last night. "Then I will take up the recommendations of the

committee and consider the matter of making appointments. I have asked the committee to send in names for the heads of all departments. If the recommendations made are not in accordance with my own ideas and the responsibilities of the offices which are to be filled, I shall ask for a conference with the committee. I consider it essential to good government to work in harmony with the Republican party."

## THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The plans for an inaugural ball are still in an indefinite state. The trouble at present is that the fund for state entertainments is down to about \$700, while the ball would cost double that amount. The balance may be made up by subscription among the business men. If the ball is not held at this time, a New Year's ball will probably be given as the new appropriation will then be available.

The Government band will play preceding the inaugural staff this morning. Officers of the general staff will also attend.

The following order was issued yesterday:

Headquarters First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii.  
Honolulu, Oahu, T. H., Nov. 21, 1903.  
General Orders No. 75.

The officers of the Regiment will assemble at these headquarters on Monday, November 23rd, at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

Uniform—Fatigue; blue trousers, white gloves and side-arms.  
By order of Col. Jones.

JOHN SCHAEFER,  
Capt. 1st Regt., N. G. H., Adjutant.

## AN OLD TIMER PASSES AWAY

Frederick J. Hills, an old resident of the Islands, and proprietor of the Hawaiian Soda Water Works, died at one o'clock this morning. Mr. Hills was very well known in Honolulu. His death is due to old age, he being eighty-one years old. He leaves a wife and three sons here. Mr. Hills was an Englishman and in his earlier years was in the British army being one of the many soldiers who fought in the Maori wars in New Zealand. His home was at 1425 Emma street.

## JOCKEY CLUB MUST MOVE FROM KAPIOLANI PARK

At a meeting of the Honolulu Park Commission Friday afternoon it was decided to extend Kapiolani Park so as to take in the grounds now occupied as a race track by the Hawaiian Jockey Club. Senator Crabbe, president of the club, has been notified that the racing association will be given two years to secure new quarters.

The commission also considered the dilapidated condition of the fences of the Hawaiian Jockey Club and a resolution was adopted directing the removal of the board fence adjoining the park grounds. If the club wishes to store the section, torn down, under the grand stand, so that it may be erected for future occasions, the desired permission will be granted. The resolution

also contained a request that the Hawaiian Jockey Club keep the remainder of its fence in a tidy condition.

The second resolution passed was to the effect that the Honolulu Park Commission desired the use of the entire Kapiolani Park grounds and while not desiring to embarrass the Jockey Club, it desired that the club make arrangements for some other race course.

In order to fix a time limit the commission gave notice to the Hawaiian Jockey Club that its right to the use of the park grounds would be terminated two years from date. This gives the racing men opportunity for holding two more annual race meets on June 15th on the present course. This will also allow of ample time to secure other quarters.



# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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TUESDAY : : : NOVEMBER 24

## THE VALUE OF TOURIST TRADE.

A writer in a recent issue of the London Times gives some interesting data as to the value of the tourist trade, citing Switzerland as an example. Hawaii may well be willing to spend many times the amount of the fund already placed at the disposal of the Hawaii Promotion Committee if it gets one-tenth the returns, with which the little Alpine country is credited. The Times says:

"So far we have only knowledge, and that of recent date, as to how many people visit the Alps annually for mountaineering purposes. In July of last year a Berne physician made the necessary statistical inquiries, and established the fact that about one hundred thousand people go each year to the Alps. But, of course, as the doctor then pointed out, these figures form only a small part of the total number of annual visitors to Switzerland. Herr Freuler's carefully compiled statistics show that the actual number is no fewer than 380,000. It must, however, be borne in mind that Freuler's figures apply only to those who visit Switzerland for curative or recreative purposes. Further, we are also informed as to the average length of sojourn of each visitor, which, to put it briefly, amounts to from two to three weeks, thus making a total of seven or eight million days which visitors spend in Switzerland annually. The most interesting part of Herr Freuler's essay is that which refers to the financial and economical side of the hotel and similar businesses in Switzerland.

"According to Herr Freuler the total amount of money paid over to the proprietors of hotels and pensions in the course of a year is between eighty-six and ninety-eight million francs, about 20 per cent of which comes from the pockets of the native population. We see, therefore, that foreign visitors spend about three million pounds sterling for board and lodging, and it is further calculated that they disburse sixteen to eighteen million francs—say \$165,000—to the railway companies, steamboat proprietors and owners of vehicles. Against this total sum of \$1,475,000 we have to place an expenditure on the parts of the caterers, railway companies, of fifty-two to sixty-two million francs, or at least \$2,000,000. Herr Freuler goes on to point out that from this gross profit of \$2,475,000 as much as \$1,300,000 has to be deducted for depreciation and improvements, and that consequently the net profit on the capital outlay, which he estimates at a sum amounting to over 550 million francs, is decidedly small. It follows, therefore, as Herr Freuler says, that visitors travel and are entertained very cheaply in Switzerland, and he goes on to remark:

"It must, however, be remembered that there are frequent, and on some occasions considerable fluctuations in prices, according to the season; that the demands made by visitors are not always justifiable; that various companies offering facilities for touring produce an unhealthy competition, based on thoughtlessness and want of business principle; and, further, that the competitive envy of some restaurant keepers leads to catering which is not in keeping with honest management.

For the reception of visitors there are according to the author 1,896 hotels, pensions and private lodging-houses, which together contain 104,800 beds. Having circumscribed all these places, the statistician is able to say that 945 of them are open only during the season, and that these contain 62,890, so we see that the 951 that are open all the year round only contain 42,000 beds. Herr Freuler also inquired as to the number of people employed at these hotels and pensions, and found that 22,000 are given full occupation, and that a further 5000 are required irregularly, there being almost equal numbers of both sexes. There is, therefore, on an average, one servant to every four beds. On the whole, the hotel business gives direct or indirect employment to between 32,000 and 35,000 people at the height of the season, whose wages amount to from nine to eleven million francs, exclusive of both their board and residence, which Freuler estimates at from 7,500,000 to 8,500,000 francs and of gratuities, which amount to as large a sum as from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 francs.

As regards the nationality of the attendants, the author was able to ascertain that, with the exception of a small number—about 3,500—they are all Swiss born. These figures alone are sufficient to show to what an enormous extent the financial and economical position of Switzerland is dependent upon the presence of foreign visitors.

A cruiser is said to be worth about \$9,000 a month to Honolulu and a battleship about \$15,000. Three battleships would pay out \$45,000 and seven cruisers \$63,000 for supplies making \$108,000 for a month and \$454,000 for a fortnight. This is irrespective of what officers and men would personally spend ashore.

Kepoikali evidently believes in the proverb that a job in his hand is worth two in the hands of the present Governor.

## JURY REFORMS.

The reforms in the selection of petit jurors and in the methods of procedure in jury trials, already discussed in the columns of the Advertiser, deserve serious and minute attention. The original conception of the jury system was very different to the modern practice. Jurors were selected from the immediate vicinity where crime was committed or the cause of action arose for the very reason that, in common with their neighbors, they were supposed to have some knowledge of or information about the facts. This was of course at a period when the world, on its way to civilization, was practically divided into small neighborhoods, which, in the then existing condition of transportation facilities, were widely separated.

This primitive mode of solving questions of fact in the course of time developed into the entrenchment of the jury system as a protection to individual liberty against the aggressions of centralized authority, and of withdrawing the determination of facts from judges, whose abstract devotion to the law was supposed to interfere with their comprehension of the ordinary affairs of men, and who themselves were sometimes the instruments of tyranny.

The requirement of unanimity in each verdict by twelve duly selected and competent jurors was adopted because it was believed, and history proved, under forms of government different to our own, that individual rights would be unsafe under any other rule. On the assumption, which is usually correct, of the personal integrity and ordinary intelligence and education of citizens entrusted with the performance of jury duty, this argument would have no place in the United States.

In these days, it would be obviously improper to submit any issue, criminal or civil, to jurors who had been witnesses to any of the facts upon which they were empaneled to pass. Personal bias or prejudice against either side of a controversy is also a necessary disqualification. An opinion against or for either party, which it would require testimony to remove, and which would prevent a juror from hearing the evidence with a free mind is also and ought to be a disqualification. But an opinion (so-called) which rests upon publications or hearsay, and therefore, is purely hypothetical or conjectural, is in reality a mere impression, that no man capable of jury service could be prevented from forming. Such an "opinion," irrespective of statutory law, has been frequently held in no way to disturb the mental equilibrium essential to just verdicts, and, in a number of the States, the rule has been expressly formulated. For instance, in California, in civil actions, it is provided that a juror cannot be successfully challenged for cause, on this ground, unless he has "an unqualified opinion or belief as to the merits of the action, founded upon knowledge of its material facts or some of them." And, in criminal proceedings, the Penal Code of that State declares: "No person shall be disqualified as a juror by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matter or cause to be submitted to such jury, founded upon public rumor, statements in public journals, or common notoriety; provided it appears to the court, upon his declaration, under oath or otherwise, that he can and will, notwithstanding such an opinion, act impartially and fairly upon the matters to be submitted to him."

There are necessarily other disqualifications, arising out of personal relations, consanguinity or affinity, interest, previous jury service on the same questions, and similar causes of incapacity to act fairly, which it is unnecessary here to detail. Modern practice, when honestly applied, without reference to petty technicalities that have no substantial effect, plainly requires only that a juror shall be able and willing to determine issues upon the testimony and the law.

In most, if not all, of the States, offenses which are not "infamous" may be tried without the intervention of a jury, and the rule of unanimity has been frequently and properly invaded. It thus appears that some of the reforms suggested by Mr. Justice Brewer are already in progress. But there are several of his propositions that demand legislative notice. Under the old rule, the coercive policy was adopted, and juries were deprived of food, water, fire and all the necessities of life, until they agreed or were discharged. This was the infliction of a cruel and inhuman punishment for the fulfillment of a duty, required by a solemn oath, as well as by a sense of public obligation. Compulsory verdicts settled cases, but they did not administer justice.

It is a truth, not generally observed, that, under the majority rule of government, honest disagreements among jurors are usually right, that is, they represent the proportionate difference of opinion that would exist among the mass of average citizens upon the facts at issue. This is a very strong argument in favor of Mr. Justice Brewer's protest against the requirement of unanimous verdicts, even in criminal matters, except perhaps those involving the death penalty or very protracted imprisonment. In civil actions, the rule applied in California and in some other States, of requiring only three-fourths of the members of a jury to render a verdict, has worked satisfactorily. There is no sound reason why this rule should not be extended at least to the majority of criminal cases.

To what extent the useful alterations in the law proposed by Mr. Justice Brewer can be made through the territorial legislature or while the territorial condition exists, it is for the lawyers of Hawaii preliminarily to determine. The Federal Constitution provides for trial by jury on indictments for crime and in common law actions, where the amount involved exceeds twenty dollars, and it has been held that the jury here referred to is a common law jury, composed of twelve persons, and whose verdict had to be unanimous. In the different States, if there is no state constitutional inhibition, no legislative disability exists in the way of regulating or even abolishing jury trials. Whether the territorial legislature possesses this power may be a question.

## ARMED CHICKEN THIEVES.

The police records will show, that most of the chicken thieves in this city, who have been caught in the act, were prepared to do murder. As a usual thing they go armed. In several instances they have either committed or attempted capital crimes, as was the case with the Chinese thief who killed Officer Mahelona while trying to escape. The Ewa murderer, who is still at large, was a chicken thief. The Moanalua road-bandits, whose crimes of murderous assault are recent history, belonged to a hut that stole fowls for a livelihood. The man who cut J. F. Brown so badly a few years ago belonged to the same class.

Under the circumstances the courts ought, we think, to deal more severely with the chicken stealers, especially with those found armed. They deserve the utmost limit of the law. There is small difference in kind if there is in degree between burglars who break into houses prepared to kill and thieves who break into outbuildings where portable property is kept under protection, who are similarly prepared.

## OIL FOR ROADS.

The experiment now being made on the Waikiki road with oil as a substitute for water, although not yet completed, gives every promise of being successful. While of course there are some objectionable features to the use of the crude petroleum as a street dressing, they are not of such a nature as to entirely militate against further experiments on the same line.

Not only is oil better, but it is also less expensive, for laying the dust on streets, than the use of water and the sprinkling cart. One dressing of oil is expected to be sufficient to keep the street in a dustless condition for a year, while the watering carts with their almost hourly visits soon become very much of a nuisance. While the first cost of the oil is of course greater, in the end it is the much more economical method of caring for the streets, saving both in labor and in the constant drain on the water supply.

The Waikiki road will probably be carried through to completion before any further tests are made by the Public Works Department. From the King street intersection, for a distance of probably half a mile, the road has been treated to a layer of well rolled broken stone, sprinkled with oil, which has then been covered with a layer of gravel, the whole being rolled into one compact mass. The odor from the top dressing is disagreeable and the oil is said to have an injurious effect upon rubber tires, but as an antidote to the dust, the oil certainly has no equal. Until the value of oil has been fully demonstrated on Waikiki road however, no further experiments will be attempted.

The action of the government in ordering a division of the Asiatic squadron to Honolulu would seem to indicate that American diplomats have no very grave fears of serious trouble in the Orient.

## COUNTY GOVERNMENT LAW.

It is absurd to suppose that the county law, if it is vulnerable, can be saved from attack by a political agreement. The first citizen who suffers from its effects will have the right and the incentive to challenge it in court and the chances of winning, as Mr. Cooper did in his attack on the part creating a Board of Public Institutions, will not be impaired by any special enthusiasm for the new law among politicians and office-holders. The question simply is whether we are going to have the Supreme Court pass upon the County Act sooner or later.

There are some good public reasons why it should be sooner. From what we hear of the personnel of county government in East Hawaii and of the malign influences which lay behind the election of a Home Ruler for District Attorney of Kauai, those counties are in for a season of political misfortune. No doubt Maui, before it gets through, will wish it had never heard of county government. In view of these facts and probabilities, if the County Government law is not good law, a service might be done good government by proving the fact now.

In the early edition of the Bulletin yesterday, one Ulysses Jones, a member of the Territorial Grand Jury, complained of the Advertiser because it had characterized jurymen who had put their names to a majority report asserting certain facts and then to a minority report denying them. Mr. Jones, as one of the doubters, asserts his right to change what he politely calls his mind. That right is conceded, but Mr. Jones, when he has said no to a proposition should not turn about and say yes and give both answers as his judgment. A man fit to be a juror would, when he had changed his views, take his name off the earlier statement of them.

## JUDGE DOLE HEARS PLEAS OF GUILTY

There were two pleas of guilty to indictments in the Federal court yesterday.

Manuel Ross, assistant postmaster at Pauwene, Maui, pleaded guilty to embezzlement of United States postoffice moneys.

Hayashida, represented by Frank E. Thompson, pleaded guilty to violating the immigration laws, in importing laborers under contract. This is not in the category of immoral importation of human beings, which is a terribly long one at this term. Hayashida's offense is but a misdemeanor.

Judge Dole will sentence both Ross and Hayashida this morning. All other defendants arraigned under indictments were allowed to reserve their pleas until Wednesday.

## THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Governor Carter's inaugural address impressed those who heard it as the utterance of a man who meant, as Territorial Executive, to do his best for the land and the people. It was the address to be expected of a Governor of the faith of Roosevelt. It promised hard work, fair play, confidence in the people and economy and integrity in office; and it was strong in its Americanism.

The new Governor begins his administration with growing harmony in his party. No faction is critical of him; all the Republican and semi-Republican papers of the Territory unite in wishing him well and in summoning their friends to his support. We believe the new Executive will pay particular attention to the welfare of his party as becomes a political leader, just as he will to the welfare of the Territory as becomes an administrative chief.

But Governor Carter's service will not be wholly local. It will extend to Washington, where the greater concerns of the Territory are worked out. Many such services are rendered States by Senators will be given to Hawaii by its Executive in his capacity of friend and welcome counselor of the President.

## THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

The orders given the Battleship and Cruiser squadron on Asiatic service to rendezvous at Honolulu is, of course, a move in world-politics. Doubtless it has reference to Panama affairs. That any trouble with Europe is impending, does not strike us as a tenable theory. Europe wants a Panama canal; and the prompt recognition of the new isthmian republic by great powers shows that there is no disposition in the Old World to challenge the claims of the Panama insurgents or of the United States as their protector.

But what of the New World? When the news came about the Panama revolt and the American part of it, the Advertiser remarked upon the bad effect it was certain to have upon the Latin American republics. At last the North Americans had resumed their southern march. First they had wrested an empire from Mexico; now they were making trouble south of Mexico and getting a sovereign position on the soil. What next? Might not these land-hungry expansionists—men who had even crossed the widest of oceans to wrest provinces from Spain—might not they, with all their talk of Manifest Destiny, go on to some more imperial conquest than Panama? Having the New World to protect under their Monroe doctrine, might they not choose to own it and command its trade? A strenuous President is in power at Washington; to what far regions might his ambitions not extend?

We may be sure that these apprehensions were felt by every Latin American when the full story of the Panama revolution went abroad. Here were the Yankees at last, come to their very doors. Foreign traders, uneasy over the prospects and anxious to embitter South America against North America for trading purposes, played as best they could and are still playing, upon the chords of prejudice and passion. Without a doubt the President of Colombia has been and is now appealing to all South America to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance. Some understanding, leading that way, was reached long ago when the Diaz Monroe doctrine was proposed—a South American pact against any and every interloper. The latent hostility of Chile to the United States may be counted on. Venezuela, owing to our claims against her and our failure to interfere when Europe pressed hers, does not love us. Ecuador, the other day, expressed official sympathy for Colombia. Is it not probable that the envoys of the latter power are at work in every South American capital to secure the enunciation of a policy forbidding any foreign state to acquire sovereignty over Latin-American soil and to frame a joint ultimatum to the United States? What more natural under all the circumstances? What else is there left to Colombia to do in her own defence save, single-handed and alone, to enter a disastrous war?

Assuming that matters are so shaping themselves in South America, we have a fair explanation of the latest naval news. A powerful squadron is ordered here to await a summons to join the fleet of Rear Admiral Glass at Panama, thus making a large enough naval force combined to threaten every Spanish-American port on the Pacific side. Two battleships, carrying another Admiral have gone to Colon and back of them, conveniently stationed in the West Indies, is the North Atlantic fleet to which they belong. At a word the whole of the South American coasts may be patrolled by the strongest fleet ever seen in those waters. There can then be no sea-transfer of troops to Colombia and a land-transfer is impossible.

Perhaps the simple concentration of ships will checkmate the Colombian diplomacy; perhaps the mere threat of it will, as it did when the orders to Rear Admiral Watson in 1898, to go to Spain brought back Camara's fleet from Suez and made Watson's voyage unnecessary. As to that the events of December will probably make clear. Meanwhile the immense strategic utility of Hawaii—one of the strong arguments for its annexation—will have been demonstrated.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Curtis Plehu Laukae has been selected as president of the Home Rule executive committee.

Governor Carter has issued a Thanksgiving proclamation in harmony with that of President Roosevelt. It appears in the By Authority column.

Matsuko, one of the indicted "Ten Dollar Club" men, was arrested yesterday. He is regarded as chief of the whole immoral and lawless combination.

Carl Wolters is on his way to Honolulu in the Sonoma, having been appointed manager of Hutchinson plantation. He was formerly manager of Lihue plantation.

The Republican club of the tenth precinct of the Fifth District, at a meeting held in the Achi warehouse, endorsed the appointments of Governor Carter and Judge Dole.

Santissimo Veleo, a Porto Rican, yesterday enlisted the aid of the police to recover his ten-year old daughter, who, he alleges, was stolen by a Porto Rican named Jacinto Perez. The latter is alleged to have enticed her to go with him while she was returning from school, and to have taken her to Wailua.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The famous yacht "Hawaii" is to be sold at auction.

High Sheriff Brown has been notified of the suicide of a Chinese woman in Ewa district. Death was due to strychnine poisoning.

A meeting of democrats will be held this week to recommend to the Democratic National Committee the appointment of a committeeman to succeed the late Col. W. H. Cornwell.

An incipient riot was started in twilight last evening by some sailors, but after one was knocked down by his fellows, they thought better of the matter and departed in peace.

F. M. Bechtel of the United States Immigration Bureau returned yesterday from a visit to Maui and Hawaii during which he investigated the condition of immigrants on those islands.

Deeds have been recorded of the transfer of various pieces of property of the Honolulu Investment Co. to the Fidelity Insurance Co. The latter corporation was organized and incorporated last month.

Suit for divorce has been filed by Hiram Kolomoku against Mrs. Kolomoku.

The Federal grand jury stands adjourned until Wednesday, to give its committee time for tabulating the House vouchers.

A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is the only head of a Territorial department appointed on June 14, 1900, who has stayed put.

J. K. Burkett, normal instructor for Oahu and Kauai, left in the steamer Ke Au Hou yesterday evening to visit the schools of Kauai. Mr. Burkett was a teacher on that island for many years before taking his present office.

The public schools, when dismissed for Thanksgiving Day, will not open again until Monday. It has always been the custom here to give the children the Friday after Thanksgiving as an extra holiday.

## FACTS ABOUT GEO. R. CARTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

When Mr. Carter left here in 1889, with the idea of never returning, Judge Dole was at the steamer and bidding him good-bye, made the remark, "George, my boy, some day you will be glad to come back to Hawaii." Referring to this incident after his nomination for Governor by President Roosevelt, Mr. Carter said: "I came back in October, 1895, just in time for the cholera. After being here a year I wondered why in the name of common sense I had stayed away so long as I had." On returning he at first went into the office of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., as cashier and bookkeeper. As his father and P. C. Jones had been partners it was the ambition of the latter's son, Ed. A. Jones, and Carter to form a partnership and blend their fortunes as their fathers had done. They accordingly started the Hawaiian Safe Deposit Co. The untimely death of young Jones stopped that plan, but the company was finally merged into the Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd.

Mr. Carter managed the corporation just named until February 22, 1903, Washington's birthday, when he took the office of Secretary of the Territory upon the appointment by President Roosevelt, confirmed by the U. S. Senate on January 29.

## HIS RELATIONS WITH ROOSEVELT.

Some time before his acceptance of that office, Mr. Carter was more than surprised one day to receive a letter from President Roosevelt saying that he wanted Carter's assistance in reaching a conclusion as to what was best to be done for Hawaii. The President desired him to sit down and write to him fully as to the situation here. Mr. Carter concluded that such a request could only be responded to in person. Therefore he went to Washington. What the President wanted to know was whether Hawaii could be carried for the Republican party. Mr. Carter told him he thought it could, that the removal of Governor Dole would not affect the question and that he could see no grounds for his removal. He thought that the President's only course was to support Dole and to support him vigorously. The interview resulted in Governor Dole being called to Washington, when the President declared he would support him to the end of his administration.

On Mr. Carter's return from Washington he was made treasurer of the Republican Territorial Committee and did what he could to bring about what the President had required so solicitously. Wilcox was defeated by 1940 votes.

President Roosevelt nominated Geo. R. Carter as Governor of the Territory of Hawaii on October 31, 1903.

## Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's. "I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress." Mrs. WILLIAM G. BARRETT, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. I. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, November 23, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask
<b>MERCANTILE</b>				
O. Storer & Co.	1,000,000	100	885	
<b>STOCKS</b>				
Adm.	5,000,000	20	20	21 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		410
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,125,000	100		47 1/2
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	30	22 1/2	
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	12 1/2	
Kahuku	500,000	20		
Kihikihi	2,500,000	50		8
Kohala	100,000	100		55
Kona	500,000	100		
Mohi	5,000,000	20		4
Mohi Sugar Co. Ltd.	2,000,000	100	90	95
Oahu	500,000	20		10
Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	30	10	10
Pahoa	100,000	100		85
Pahoa Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pahoa	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Papaikou	750,000	100		165
Pohono	3,750,000	100	90	110
Waialua	4,000,000	100		85
Waialua	700,000	100		
Waialua	700,000	100		105
<b>STRAIGHT CO'S</b>				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		110
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	10	120	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	100
H. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. Co.	1,000,000	100		8
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		87 1/2
Hilo R. R. Co.	80,000	20		
<b>BONDS</b>				
Haw. Govt. 5 p.c.				
Haw. Ter. 4 p.c. (Fire Claims)				
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 p.c.				101
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.				
5 p.c.				
Gwa. P. R. 5 p.c.				108 1/2
O. R. & L. Co.				108 1/2
Oahu P. R. 5 p.c.				
Oahu P. R. 5 p.c.				100
Waialua 5 p.c.				100
Kahuku 5 p.c.				100
Kihikihi 5 p.c.				100

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day.	BAROM.		TEMP.		Humidity Relative to 6 a. m.	Winds Dir. & Force	MOON Phase & Time
	9 a. m.	3 p. m.	Min.	Max.			
Nov. 1	29.91	79.88	70	79	55.80	3 7	NEW 11-1
2	29.98	79.91	78	81	52.84	8	NEW 1-3
3	30.01	80.00	78	79	58.78	2-5	NEW 3-5
4	30.01	80.00	78	78	50.67	4-1	NEW 5-11
5	30.01	80.00	78	78	50.67	4-1	NEW 11-1
6	30.01	80.00	78	78	50.75	5	NEW 1-3



## On Shore and Facing Eastward

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Choice of Trains

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## HOW THE VOLCANO LOOKS FROM PAHALA'S SHORES

PAHALA (Hawaii), Nov. 18.—A black, black night, a soft mellow breeze, myriads of stars in the heavens, a heaving, gushing and crushing surf breaking on a rocky shore is a background for a hillside covered with sugar cane from which you look out ahead of you. There; what do you see? A black, black night and in the center of it a dull ruddy glow of smoldering fire. Now a dull red, then a white heat flame bordered by a tinge of muddy smoky crimson which tapers in various golden glows till it reaches the color of night. All night long such a spectacular force is to be seen from Mokuaweoweo's flaming, belching and steaming cauldron. Ever varying in colors and mystical shapes of flaming sheets of fire from the time when the sun sinks low in the western sea, after the passing of a beautiful afterglow at eventide. So it keeps its constant change till the early rays of morning creep over the eastern horizon. And right then in the dawning of the morn comes to the early riser a view of a snow white summit and above it the volcanic fury. Pictures of artist, and pen of word painter strive in vain for a proper presentation of such a view. And yet to him who in the love of nature arises betimes and sees the morning aurora with the added luster of purity of snow and warm fascination of golden glowing volcano flames it is all there.

All this has been a daily sight in this section to those who revel in the beauties of these earthly creations. Every night some new kaleidoscopic furnace glow, every morning some grander tinge of smoldering snowfield.

Now and again a shock will rudely bring one to his own plane and allow him to know that the earth has quaked beneath him to assist in producing these gilded hues (what will and can be only) pictures of memory.

The gallant lover of his country filled

with a pride for his Americanism can well feel the distinction which the elements of earth and sky are giving to his country's flag. There is the fire of the volcano for the red, the pure driven snow for the white and the azure of heaven for the blue. Indeed also a field of stars. Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

During the day time a mass of smoke is constantly rising above the volcano. What can be seen at the crater itself is known from the accounts of those who have been there.

The trip there is not a very arduous one and can be made on horseback with ease. In fact there is a cabin at a low elevation where one can rest at night and from it make the trip to the top and have a long stay there during the daylight hours. Volcano climbing is not an experiment in this section but a scientific as well as practical accomplishment requiring none of the more "strenuous" exertions of experienced mountaineers.

How long this phenomenon will last no one can tell but while it does those who see it will always think of it with a feeling of awe inspired wonder for the things which "God has wrought." So in this land of "Aloha Hawaii Nei" and hospitality you are at present given a treat of vision that may never again pass a traveler's eye.

Is it worth seeing? feeling? "doing?" It certainly is, for the most of those who wish to think of things grand, sublime, great and Godly. To the busy business man it would be a rest and recreation; to the scientist it is a study and to the tourist it is a thing worth talking about.

The trip from Honolulu is a fine one and can be made from both sides of the island of Hawaii, either by way of Hilo or Honouliuli. There is very little dust here now and the roads are in splendid shape.

AUGUST TOELLNER.

## SHOULD ALIENS BE GIVEN ANY POLITICAL RIGHTS

Editor Advertiser: Should aliens be given any political rights? In Hawaii we have many aliens living amongst us, some of whom have brought large capital to the country and have done much to develop the wealth and resources of the Territory. From appreciation of this class a certain sympathy has arisen in the minds of some and suggestions made that they be given a voice in the politics of the country.

If we look into the history of the dealings of the nations of the world with aliens we will be astonished at the development, improvement, I might say, which has slowly taken place in this respect. It is distinctly noticeable from the fact that some nations maintain the same antagonism towards aliens which obtained two thousand years ago.

In ancient times the residence of aliens in a nation was not tolerated and when an alien vessel was wrecked on a coast the crew was ruthlessly slain. Some of the old customs or rights to land on the coasts of England, Germany, and France included the right to wrecks which should accidentally be thrown upon the beach. Gradually, because, perhaps, a living body was more valuable than a dead one, the crews and passengers were enslaved, the slaves being as much a part of the rights as the inanimate flotsam and jetsam which came ashore. Probably owing to Christ's teachings, which spread rapidly in the first two centuries of this era, a more merciful course was pursued with regard to aliens thus wrecked and they were allowed to return to their own country, and eventually their vessels were repaired and they were assisted.

Afterwards right of residence was granted and we find instances of governments soliciting immigration of certain classes of aliens on account of their skill, as weavers, jewelers, etc. Still the statutes prohibited the purchase or inheritance by aliens of real property or the appointing of an alien executor or administrator.

Gradually the right to purchase and devise and inherit real property was

granted in many countries, although this is still barred in some of our States and in some other countries. Governments have maintained their right to deal with aliens as they choose although the more powerful of them have in some instances insisted in maintaining consular courts in foreign countries where only their citizens may be tried for crime and misdemeanor, thus ignoring the laws of those semi-barbarous lands. Also all governments insist on their innate right to expel or repel any aliens whose residence or immigration might be fruitful of danger to citizens.

What the future holds in store for aliens it is not possible to prophesy. That public sentiment on many subjects has changed and is changing is a fact. Already we see a movement for recognizing the necessity for giving political minorities a representation. It may be resident aliens will be advanced to such a position that they may take part in the politics of the land.

At the present day they are not only welcomed, given right to lease, purchase, devise and inherit real property, but are denized, i. e., given all political rights, except the right to vote. Also if they elect to abjure their native sovereign and take the oath of allegiance they are welcomed and put on a par with native born citizens, without having to wait twenty-one years for the right to vote.

It does not appear probable that in our day they will be allowed to take part in voting or making laws for a country to whose government they refuse to owe allegiance.

That they are compelled to give up a part of their property annually, as citizens do, for the protection of the balance, is right but it does not follow that therefore they should be allowed to take part in making the laws or in electing those who do so. It may be galling to an educated alien to witness illiterate citizens making laws which saddle property with heavy taxes but he knows it is optional with himself whether he will take part in making those laws, or rather unmaking them.

## TO BENEFIT MILITIAMEN

### Regimental Labor Bureau for National Guard of Hawaii.

The National Guard of Hawaii is about to have a labor bureau for the benefit of the rank and file. Colonel J. W. Jones has had this project under consideration for some months past, and now the preliminaries are nearly completed.

It will be a comprehensive institution, meeting the needs of the enlisted men in all branches of industry on the one hand, and answering all the purposes of an intelligence office to employers on the other hand. Members of the command finding themselves wanting employment will have their names entered in the bureau register, with the class of work they are able and ready to perform. The bureau will keep in touch with employers of every legitimate kind of labor, skilled and otherwise.

The Regimental Labor Bureau will be in charge of W. C. Weedon as secretary and manager, who will give a certain number of hours daily to conducting it. It is expected to open the bureau for actual operation about the first of December.

## PLANTATION WILL NOW GET CASH

Admiral Terry received a cablegram from Washington yesterday announcing that there was a new deposit of \$75,000 available in the National bank here, which could be used at once in settling the suit of the United States against the Honolulu Plantation in which the defendant was awarded the above amount in the U. S. Court for lands required by the navy at Pearl Harbor.

This amount will be turned over to the plantation at once and the matter brought to a close. As the plantation has been out about \$20 a day interest the payment of the principal now will make quite a saving.

The sum of \$75,000 had originally been placed to the credit of Paymaster Rhodes, but his unexpected death recently tied up this amount, and it will not be available as a cash asset to the new paymaster, Mr. Brown, until Mr. Rhodes' accounts are settled up at Washington.

Admiral Terry recently sent a request to Washington asking that the amount involved be made available and the department took the above method of placing a second deposit of \$75,000 to the credit of Paymaster Brown.

## TUG BALDWIN OFF FOR KAHULUI

The tug Leslie Baldwin steamed out of the harbor yesterday afternoon for Kahului. The vessel came here sometime ago for an overhauling, but her departure was delayed on account of the protest against the former master having control of the vessel.

### Shipping Notes.

The bark Andrew Welch may get away tomorrow for the Coast.

The Italian cruiser sails for Yokohama tomorrow morning at 9:30.

The barkentine T. P. Emigh sailed from Kananapali for San Francisco on November 15.

Hackfeld & Co., local agents of the Pacific Mail, expect the Korea to arrive about daylight this morning.

The German training ship Herzogin Sophie Charlotte may sail for Sydney and Newcastle today or tomorrow.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse returned to Honolulu at 5:35 a. m. yesterday with fifty head of cattle from Kaula.

The Oceanic steamship Ventura is due from the Colonies this forenoon. The vessel will probably depart for San Francisco in the afternoon.

The S. N. Castle was shifted over to the Railway wharf yesterday to discharge about 300 tons of cargo. She will sail for San Francisco in about a week.

The Kinai will not sail for Hawaii until 5 p. m. today, in order to give the visiting members of the Planters' Association in attendance at the annual meeting an opportunity to remain throughout the session.

It would appear that the rights to which aliens may aspire has about reached its limit as there is quite an outcry through many of the States that our native born citizens should have to wait for twenty-one years for the right to vote and aliens are granted the same right on from three months to five years' residence. Also the bars are being raised against the unrestricted immigration of aliens, the law requiring moral and physical cleanliness as well as a certain degree of education to enable aliens to land on the shores of the United States.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

## GOV. CARTER TAKES OFFICE

(Continued from page 1.)

legitimate end and stands or falls by his ideals.

Fellow citizens, that is what I intend to strive for, and it is to reach that end that I need your utmost help. It is your interests, not mine, that I shall serve.

Our island home, my fellow citizens, is a beautiful one. There are few more beautiful. The colors of Italy and Greece, the marvels of India's vast plains and Africa's grand plateaus may be vaunted, but none of them can reach the rich coloring of sea and sky, the cool, varying greens of our tropical forests, the rich shadows of our receding valleys, the soft breezes which waft the sweet perfume of our beautiful flowers, and the gentle tenderness of our climate. I love Hawaii, from the rugged crown of Mauna Loa to the sunlit breakers that dash upon the fringing coral reefs.

But it is not our beauty that we must consider; there are other and more practical things that you and I must study.

Hawaii has a present, and also a future. Her present gives her great resources. Her rich plains and her mountain slopes, her recurrent showers and the limpid waters from her valleys give her exuberant crops, which support all her population in comparative affluence. There are few countries in the world so blessed—few whose present is more prosperous.

The future—that grand and wonderful future which is looming before us, portending with great events, will find the Territory of Hawaii a central figure. The Pacific is going to be the theater of the world's history. The untold tale of human existence is going to be unfolded about the shores and in the waters of earth's mightiest ocean.

The waters of this ocean wash the coasts of continents—on one of which is the oldest empire, on another the mightiest Republic the world has ever seen. Our small Territory is geographically so situated that the great lines of commerce must pass our doors. In Hawaii, the Occident and the Orient meet. In Hawaii the Anglo-Saxon population of Australia shakes hands with the equally sturdy population of North America. It remains with Hawaii to wield her influence to make herself great.

When I consider this; when I realize that the peace, the prosperity, the honor and the happiness of this my birthplace are staked for four long years on the issues of this day, I humbly pray for the wisdom, the patience, the fairness, the clear judgment and ability so greatly needed.

It is no light burden which is put upon me. In that it is an honor, I am proud. In that it is a trust put upon me to give the best I have to my fellow citizens, I accept it.

I shall aim in my executive control to give this Territory an administration frugal in public expenditure, thus lightening the burdens of the poor.

I intend to be scrupulously honest in the payment of all governmental debts and obligations, thus sacredly preserving our good faith and credit. To all there will be fair treatment.

As a true Republican and a good citizen, I hope by my conduct and actions to allay many of those jealousies and the feelings which seem to exist, unnecessarily and unhappily, in our midst.

Times change, and we have to change with them. If we are to reach the full fruition of our position and wield an influence in the future, perhaps as a sovereign state, it can only be by the union of all elements by harmony, with one end in view.

As a man born and bred in this country, I am an Hawaiian in thought and feeling. In all the islands of the broad Pacific there is no aboriginal people equal to the Hawaiians—the flower of all Polynesia. Among them and with them, I hope to carry out the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race from which I spring, that point towards liberty of thought, freedom of speech, and a high standard of virtue.

In taking this high office, with all its advantages and all its heavy burdens, I ask you to grant me your indulgence in my errors of judgment or misplaced confidence.

Believe me, my honored fellow citizens, I take this position not for gain, not for emolument, not for pride, not for popularity, not for power, but because, in my humble way while my life lasts, I desire to do all the good I can.

I know that in taking charge of your affairs as I do this day, I must sacrifice many friendships, and so much of my domestic felicity as service night and day in your interests will require. I should not be worthy if I did not know that I will often be misunderstood; that is what I expect. But this I will say, at the outset of my career as Governor: that no matter what my friendships may be, no matter what the misunderstandings may be, I George Robert Carter, will be constant and faithful in your service—I will give you the best that there is in me, and will be ever honest and honorable in my conduct. I will also strive, that when I lay down my office and another takes it, I shall be able to look you in the face and say, I have done my best; my conscience is clear.

But I shall want more; I shall want to say: I was born a Polynesian, reared among Hawaiians. The crowning work of my life was in representing the administration of the United States among the Hawaiians, and that there are not a few among them who join me in this: That the highest standard in the world, the thing that I am most absolutely proud of, the thing that is greater and grander than any Polynesian ideal, is THAT I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. May the word American ring from Hawaii to Nihoa among the most earnest, most loyal, most patriotic people under the Stars and Stripes.

It is with such objects and such aims that I take up my Governorship.

## PLANTERS MEET AND DISCUSS SUGAR INDUSTRY

With nearly all of the regular business out of the way the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association adjourned at 4:30 o'clock yesterday until ten o'clock this morning. Reports were made during the day by the president, secretary and nearly all of the committees and the work of the meeting will be wound up today after an executive session. E. D. Tenney is the new president of the Association.

Much valuable information regarding the sugar industry was imparted in the reports, many of them technical, given yesterday. The only paper which aroused discussion was one on methods of cane handling by C. C. Kennedy. He made the suggestion that the Association offer some incentive to investors in their labors to perfect a machine for handling and transporting cane, which though heartily seconded was not acted upon.

### MEETING OPENS.

The meeting was called to order by President Isenberg, in the Castle & Cooke hall at ten o'clock. The following members were present: A. Ahrens, H. A. Baldwin, D. B. Baldwin, J. T. Crowley, George Chalmers, T. C. Davies, G. F. Davies, B. F. Dillingham, C. F. Eckart, D. Forbes, W. W. Goodale, William M. Giffard, S. K. Gjerdum, George Gibb, James Gibb, R. Hall, C. Hedemann, John Hind, J. T. C. Higgins, H. A. Isenberg, C. C. Kennedy, T. S. Kay, D. C. Lindsay, A. Lidgate, J. A. Low, John T. Moir, E. B. McStocker, William Pular, G. E. Renton, G. H. Robertson, G. N. Rolph, F. M. Swanzey, J. A. Scott, F. A. E. D. Tenney, L. A. Thurston, F. Webster, W. G. Walker.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

After the reading of the minutes President H. A. Isenberg read his annual address which was as follows:

Gentlemen: It is with much pleasure that I welcome you to the twenty-third annual meeting of our Association.

In looking back upon our past business year we cannot say that the same has been one of extraordinary prosperity, although a marked improvement took place in the price of sugar as compared with the previous year. Our anticipation in connection with the adoption, by most of the sugar-growing countries of Europe, of the Brussels convention did not fully materialize; the change thereby created in European markets had no effect on the American market, but proved the latter to be absolutely independent of the former. It is astonishing how very quickly the Cuban crop recuperated from the setback caused by the insurrection and war, and the estimates for the coming crop are reported to be far in excess of any crop ever harvested in Cuba. Notwithstanding these facts, the United States government proposes to grant a tariff concession of twenty per cent on Cuban sugars and there seems to be very little doubt of the United States Congress passing the respective bill.

It remains to be seen what effect this action will eventually have on the price of our sugar, the same being sold on the Cuban basis.

Your trustees have held forty-nine meetings, the labor question again being the foremost subject of discussion. Although there has been somewhat of an improvement in the labor conditions of the islands, during the past year, there are still times when the supply is inadequate and the subject of obtaining a sufficient number of suitable field laborers remains one of constant anxiety. Among those who have sought for work as field laborers there have been a small number of Koreans, who, so far, have given satisfaction. Two meetings of your trustees with delegates from the four islands have been held for the purpose of discussing all matters surrounding the labor question. These meetings have been quite useful and I would recommend a continuation of the same. Our islands have been favored with a visit from Mr. F. P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, who made a personal study of our labor conditions and immigration matters. This gentleman expressed himself as highly pleased with the conditions he found upon the plantations and in record with particular interest his statement in the press that all of our trustees that he had fully convinced himself of the fact that the work in the Hawaiian cane fields is not adapted to white people and that our sugar industry could not get along without Asiatic labor.

The crops of many plantations have been seriously damaged during the past year by the new insect pest, called the leaf-hopper; however, there is reason to believe that this danger will be entirely removed after enemies have been distributed and increased in sufficient numbers to check the propagation of the leaf-hopper. Reports received from various districts indicate the coming crop to be in splendid condition and it is to be hoped that the weather will continue to be favorable so as to somewhat offset the many hardships we have to contend with. An understanding has been reached with the new Department of Agriculture and Forestry, for the joint employment of two additional entomologists and I would recommend that the planters freely avail themselves of the services of these gentlemen whenever needed. Professor Koebel, to our regret, returned in very poor health from his successful trip to Mexico in search of lantana destroyers and it was absolutely necessary for him to take a much-needed vacation. He is, however, at the present time engaged in the search for enemies of the various insect pests, particularly the leaf-hopper.

Mr. William Haywood, the Washington representative of this Association, whose services proved to be quite satisfactory, has been re-engaged for another year.

Mr. H. M. Whitney, for many years editor of the "Planters' Monthly," has retired from active business. Your trustees filled the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. Royal D. Mead, our assistant secretary, who, in the short time of his editorial work, has shown himself to be competent in every respect.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death of Mr. Joseph B. Atherton, one of your trustees, who, at the time of his death, held the office of vice-president.

In conclusion, I wish to mention that the reports of various committees will be submitted, as usual, for consideration, and I trust much good will result therefrom.

Once more, allow me to remind you of that true proverb: "In Union there is Strength." The president's address was received with applause and was approved.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

W. O. Smith, secretary of the Association, reported in part as follows:

"Owing to the death of Mr. J. B. Atherton, which occurred on April 7th, Mr. E. D. Tenney was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board and was elected vice-president.

"Death of Mr. Atherton—Mr. J. B. Atherton was one of the oldest of those interested in the promotion of the sugar industry of these islands. He was one of those who formed the first organization of sugar planters and was ever an earnest and faithful member. "His death was regretted by all and at a meeting of the trustees of the Association appropriate resolutions of respect were adopted.

"Committees—The standing committees appointed at the last annual meeting were upon the following subjects: Labor, Cultivation, Fertilization, Irrigation, Handling and Transportation of Cane, Manufacture, Machinery, Utilization of By-Products, Diseases of Cane, Forestry, Experiment Station.

"The chairman of each of these committees with possible exception of one or more who have been prevented, will present a report upon the subject assigned to the committee.

"The value of these committee reports is becoming more and more manifest and many of them reflect great credit upon those charged with their preparation.

"Hawaiian Planters' Monthly—This periodical, which has been published monthly since April, 1882, has during the past year maintained its high standard. It is being more and more sought for abroad in sugar growing countries and many extracts and quotations from it are found in the sugar journals of other countries.

"Papers and information on any of the phases of the sugar industry and subjects relating thereto are always welcome by the editor.

"Experiment Station—The report of the committee on this section will doubtless deal fully with this subject. The importance of the work can hardly be too greatly emphasized. The experiments in cane cultivation and irrigation, and with various varieties of cane as also the results of chemical analysis and experiments are of very great scientific and practical benefit.

"The station has been during the past year under the charge of Professor C. F. Eckart assisted by an able corps of competent men.

"Forestry—The organization of a Government Board of Agriculture and Forestry is deserving of more than passing notice.

"For many years the subject of forest preservation has been discussed and efforts have been made both by the Government, this Association and individual land owners to encourage the protection and planting of forests. A great deal has been accomplished in this direction, but of a deplorable character but under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature "To provide for the encouragement and protection of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry," provision has been made for the prosecuting of the work in an organized and systematic manner.

"Public spirited and qualified citizens have been appointed upon this Board and with the powers granted by the act and the help which will be afforded by assistants in the various districts of the islands, it is to be hoped that the great advance will be made in the matter of the conservation of the forests and in tree planting.

"The Bureau of Forestry under the department of Agriculture at Washington is taking a lively interest in the subject and there seems to be good reason to believe that more will be accomplished in these directions than ever before."

### ADJOURN FOR INAUGURATION.

After the re-election of the old trustees the association adjourned at 10:30 o'clock to attend the inauguration of Governor Carter, in a body.

### THE NEW OFFICERS.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session at 1:30 o'clock President Isenberg took the chair and reported the results of the meeting of the trustees.

The officers elected were as follows:

President—E. D. Tenney.

Vice President—F. M. Swanzey.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. O. Smith.

Auditor—G. H. Robertson. Mr. Tenney then took the chair making a brief address in which he thanked the trustees and the association for the honor conferred upon him and promised to use his best efforts to further the objects for which the association is organized and for the promotion of the sugar industry of Hawaii.

### LABOR REPORT POSTPONED.

W. M. Giffard, chairman of the committee on labor, asked for further time, saying that the statistics were not all in and he was therefore unable to present his report. The report will probably be made today at the executive session of the association, where there will be ample opportunity for discussion.

### REPORT ON CULTIVATION.

Geo. F. Renton reported for the committee on cultivation. He said that it was difficult to make a new report, as in the past the subject had been so fully and ably presented. In addition he was restricted, as other committees

(Continued from page 3.)







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OF BERLIN.

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OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**THE CLIFTON**

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.

**YOUR SUGAR CROP**

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

**Nitrate of Soda**

(The Standard Ammoniate.)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.  
12-16 John St., New York,  
U. S. A.

**Kodaks****Films and Paper**

Just Received Ex "Siberia"

**Developing and Printing Guaranteed**HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,  
FORT STREET.**CHAS. BREWER CO.'S NEW YORK LINE**

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.  
27 Kilby St., Boston,  
OR C. BREWER & CO.,  
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

"Why do they say a house is 'on fire' when the fire is in the top story?"  
"For the same reason, probably, that they call the insurance agent an 'underwriter' when he writes the top prices."

**CHILDREN LIKE TO TAKE IT—**

The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Children like to take it and it has no injurious after effect. It always cures. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

**VERY ANNOYING****This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It.**

Good natured people are often irritable. If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised. Ever have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content. The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear; harder to get relief. Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want? You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman. Mr. Frank Leibly of 325 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 325 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

**MUST BID FOR TRANSPORT COAL**

The War Department will advertise for bids for furnishing coal for transports in Honolulu. Captain Williamson has received no definite information as to this but expects the call for tenders to come very soon.

The next transport from San Francisco will probably not get here until about the eighth of December. Only one transport a month now leaves San Francisco, sailing on the first. The Manila transport leaves on the fifteenth of every month.

At present, temporary orders are that transports shall stop in Honolulu both coming and going, and the permanency of the order will depend upon the price of coal in Honolulu. The present agreement with the Merchants' Association is not satisfactory to the War Department and a new contract must be made.

**ENGINEER SAVED A PASSENGER**

The Ke Au Hou, which arrived yesterday from Kauai, met with such rough weather in Kauai channel that a Portuguese woman was almost washed overboard. Chief Engineer Gardner saved the woman as she was swept by a sea toward the rail. He was also washed along, his head striking a stanchion, almost rendering him unconscious. He held on to the woman, however, and prevented a tragedy. Captain Tullett thereupon ordered all passengers into the cabins. The latter were flooded while the steamer headed into the sea.

**PIONEER MILL READY TO GRIND**

LAHAINA, Nov. 21.—Rev. Komura is doing excellent work at the Japanese Mission in this town. Rev. F. Tokimasa, his predecessor, has been transferred to a Mission in Honolulu, near the Walkiki road.

At the Pioneer Mill it is expected that a little cane will be run through at the close of the week. The regular grinding season will probably begin on Monday next.

A concert in aid of the Kindergarten will be given this Saturday evening at Kindergarten Hall. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of additional chairs and other much needed articles. On account of the large attendance at the daily sessions of the school, some of the children are now obliged to sit on boxes or on the floor.

Mrs. Olsen and her son Reidar are enjoying a vacation in Honolulu.

Mr. Gibbs, the manager of the Olowalu Plantation, has been somewhat indisposed, but is now able to attend to business as usual. Mrs. Gibbs and her children were visiting friends in Lahaina on Tuesday.

The pupils of the Lahainaluna Industrial School have enjoyed a rare treat this week. Rev. W. D. Westervelt of Honolulu has given two very entertaining and instructive lectures on China and Japan.

The lectures were illustrated with numerous lantern views taken by Mr. Westervelt during his recent trip to the Orient.—Maui News.

**THE BYSTANDER**

Interrogation points began to show in the eyes of the guests. The hostess became uneasy and went twice to the door to look down the driveway to the gate. In the brilliant dining room the finishing touches had long since been put upon the table and the candelabra were lighted and the handpainted menu cards were all in place. The neat little cubes of ice, made to order with hollows in them to hold the oysters were beginning to melt; and in the kitchen the chef paced impatiently up and down, while the Japanese serving women sat mute and anxious attired in their social best. Everybody was ready to proceed save one—and he was the Distinguished Stranger in whose honor the feast was to be given.

A half hour passed beyond the dinner moment and then the telephone rang: "A thousand pardons, madame, but I cannot come," exclaimed a muffled voice. "I will explain later." And so at the feast was a chair in which sat, throughout the courses, glaring the hostess out of countenance, the Specter of a Snub.

But there is another story to tell. Some two hours before the feast was to begin the Distinguished Stranger said to a friend, "My dear fellow, I feel as if I would like to have a dip in the surf before dinner. What say to a trip to the Annex?"

The two started for the trolley and before long, accoutered in their bathing suits, were ready for the plunge. The ocean was full of tidal life and the waves rolled in like charging battalions while, gallantly breasting them, our visitors struck out. From far away there soon came a muffled shout; the Distinguished Stranger was in trouble. One could see his legs twist up towards the sky while he seemed to be groping on the bottom. His friend was diving too—but alas! it was of no avail. The gentleman from abroad had lost his false teeth and the tide had carried them beyond reach of any but the frolicsome mermaids.

When the Distinguished Stranger landed you wouldn't have known him. His nose seemed to have drooped suddenly as if searching for his chin and his cheeks were sunken into deep hollows. Even his disposition had altered. When he had dressed he said to a friend, "I was going out to dinner, but blank it, I think I'll just get a plate of soup at the Annex and turn in."

Perhaps this will be news to the hostess who, at last accounts, had received more apologies but no explanations.

Kepoikai has always, since he became Treasurer, felt himself independent of the Governor, who is the appointive power. Last March he had the colossal nerve to address the Legislature officially over the Governor's head pointing out that, although he (Kepoikai) had submitted to the Executive an Emergency bill item, the latter had neglected to send it to the Senate and House. Mr. Kepoikai therefore sent it on his own account to be placed in the estimates of the Governor. Should a cabinet officer of the President address Congress independently of his chief a request for his resignation would come in half an hour afterward—and he would get out without words. But Kepoikai, like others of his ilk, always rushes in where wise men fear to tread. He is a good specimen of the unsophisticated native inflated by a little brief authority and worked like a marionette by shrewd conspirators behind him and out of sight. And this reminds me that he was claimed by the enemy, doubtless with good reason, when he was appointed. The Independent of Dec. 12, said that the Republicans favorable to Kepoikai "were put on the gridiron to force their sincerity. That much was insisted upon them and they then gave way to a recognition of the Hawaiian, thereby according to our demands. And how was it done and who did it? Not because they wished to but because a BITTER PILL WAS GIVEN THEM TO SWALLOW."

Rastus paid his respects to all the officials yesterday and after reading them the glowing eulogy of himself—written by himself—which appears in the American and possibly the Senegambian "Who's Who," assured them of his continued support. "Rastus has a profound respect for his own standing in the community and feels that no occasion is complete unless his views and his picture are charcoaled on its face. It was Corporal Flynn who described the battle of Waterloo as an affair where the Duke of Wellington called out 'Is Corporal Flynn present? He is? Well then let the battle proceed.' But Rastus goes the Duke one better. He won't wait to be asked for, but walks into headquarters and tells the Duke and his officers that they are at liberty to begin fighting at any time and that, as long as they conduct themselves fairly towards the enemy, they may be reasonably sure of his approval, sah."

Any grand jury of this Territory, not organized with enough men in it to acquit their culprit friends or the culprit friends of the court, can find sufficient rascality in any Legislature Hawaii has had, to send several boulder statesmen to jail. I set this down as a general proposition from which there is no dissent among people who are aware what the boulder element of the Legislature has uniformly done for a living and how it has escaped indictment.

I see that a Hilo delegation is down with a Little petition which it hopes to get some of the big commercial houses here to sign. Punch's advice of "Don't" applies very well to a request of this sort. I venture to say that the facts about Little are thoroughly known at Washington and that they are enough to keep the Hilo Judge from getting any office whatever at the hands of President Roosevelt, least of all a judicial one. Furthermore the President cannot, under all the circumstances, look with leniency upon people who try to foist such a man as Little upon his administration. If they do it without knowing all about the Judge, the President has a right to suspect their good faith and public spirit; on the other hand if they do it knowing all about him, then he may suspect their motives. In either case the signer goes on the executive interrogation list.

About every other woman in the city is making a collection of Kalakaua coins, in the hope that some day they will make her rich, or at least furnish pin money for a good many weeks. When the dimes were first taken out of circulation by speculators, there was a number of women who bemoaned the ease with which they let riches slip out of their grasp. I know one young lady who had nearly fifty dollars in dimes just before they became valuable, and who figures that she might have been worth several thousand dollars now if she had been able to sell them at present prices and bought sugar stock at the low figures then prevailing. You can hardly find a Hawaiian coin anywhere now-a-days and the banks have long since quit taking them in. Quarters are most in demand by the women speculators, although the halves and dollars are also scarce. I am afraid it will be a good long time though, before the coins will be worth any more than they now are, and the chances are that about next January they won't be worth much more than fifty cents on the dollar.

I have often wondered how the convicts working at Thomas Square manage to put in the day, week after week and month after month. It would seem as if the park would be clean enough some time to satisfy the most fastidious, but every day, rain or shine you will find the same half dozen men laboriously picking (Continued from Page 4.)

up leaves and twigs, smoothing down the grass and polishing the bark on the trees. If a Japanese yard boy was put at the job, he would manage to keep the place in apple pie order, by putting in a couple of hours' work every morning and still have the rest of the day for loafing. But the half dozen husky men from Oahu Prison labor patiently eight or nine hours each day, and always manage to leave enough work for the next day. Still it is a pretty good illustration of the difference between convict and free labor. In a good many states the convicts are farmed out to manufacturers and the state profits by the arrangement, but it would hardly do to try the experiment here. Warden Henry has tried a long time to get machinery installed in Oahu Prison so that he might make his wards of some benefit to the Territory, but the legislature has never seen fit to follow his suggestion.

There is a little legal bill of \$500 or \$1,000 floating around somewhere between the departments in the Capitol building which no one wants to pay. The firm of Kinney & McClanahan, of which Judge Cooper is now a member, sent in the bill to Superintendent Cooper and Mr. Cooper turned it over to the Attorney General's Department. It is a bill for legal services in connection with the county act test. When Superintendent Cooper first called the legality of the law into question he suggested that a test be made in the Supreme Court. Governor Dole, Secretary Carter and the other heads of departments all took the view that the Board of Public Institutions was all right, but Cooper whose office was practically wiped out of existence by the county act and whose remaining duties were given to the board felt differently. Attorney General Andrews sued out a mandamus on behalf of Governor Dole et al., and to get possession of the wharves and harbors and as he couldn't very well represent both parties to the suit at once, Superintendent Cooper had to employ outside legal counsel. Cooper won before Judge Gear and in the Supreme Court, but when the bill came in he had no funds which could be drawn upon to pay it. In that emergency he called on the Attorney General's Department, but Andrews passed it up as well on the same grounds, so the bill still remains unpaid.

Strange how many people there are in Honolulu who want something for nothing. Kerr's opening the other night drew about all of this class there is in the city, and what a mob it was. People who really wanted to attend the opening couldn't get within ten yards of the doors, such a jam was there in front of the building of people who had hopes of getting a free sewing machine or pair of shoes. And the men and boys in the crowd outnumbered the women about three to one. Every one who came out of the one door was given a ticket with a number, and some boys and men made a half dozen round trips. One Portuguese youngster got enough free tickets for every member in the family, and there were thirteen, as he announced after coming out with the last ticket, which he said was for the baby.

Judge Estee did not agree with some of the curb-stone lawyers and with that eminent poi-publisher, Sam Parker, in the belief that the United States Court had nothing to do with the vouchers of the Territorial Legislature. When he went to the Coast Judge Estee was wrought up about the vouchers and promised, on his return, to investigate them. Death, however, intervened. What is being done by the Federal Grand Jury, simply carries out his intent and it shows that the high sense of public duty which actuated him was not interred with his bones.

By the way, I wonder if Foreman Parker thinks that his eagerness to take the voucher business out of the hands of one of the most honorable and public-spirited grand juries ever convened in these islands is misunderstood by anybody.

**Falling Hair**

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. POWERS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. Africa: Depot: L. KENNEDY LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. PATENT OFFICE, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 15, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which ASSURES PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

**DEFAULTING POSTMASTER BROUGHT TO HONOLULU****Senator Baldwin's Assistant in Maui Postoffice Indicted for a Shortage of Over Eight Hundred Dollars.**

Manuel C. Ross, assistant postmaster at Puunene, Maui, is in Oahu prison on a charge of embezzling between eight and nine hundred dollars of postal monies. Ross was indicted by the Federal grand jury last week and United States Marshal Hendry arrested the defaulting postmaster at Walluku and brought him to Honolulu on the Kinau Saturday morning.

Ross's pecuniations have been going on for some time. The discovery of the shortage was made by Postoffice Inspector Bricker in October and the indictment followed at the present term of court. Ross is said to have confessed his guilt and he is expected to plead guilty when brought before Judge Dole in the Federal court this morning.

H. P. Baldwin is the postmaster at Puunene and Ross practically had charge of the postoffice, receiving a very good salary as assistant. For this reason it is hard to understand the causes which led him to make use of funds belonging to the United States government. The entire shortage in Ross's account is \$837, which is the amount he is alleged in the indictments to have embezzled. There are two counts to the indictment, one charging him with the theft of about \$600 from the money order department, while the other count alleges embezzlement from postage stamp sales. The thiefing is said to have been going on since last February and to have continued up to the last of October. When the postoffice inspector checked up the accounts of the Puunene postoffice in October he discovered a shortage of between eight and nine hundred dollars. The most of the money was shown to have been missing from receipts on the sale of money orders. Ross was taxed with

the crime and is said to have admitted the shortage. The money was taken in small amounts at various periods from February 1st to October 31st, 1903.

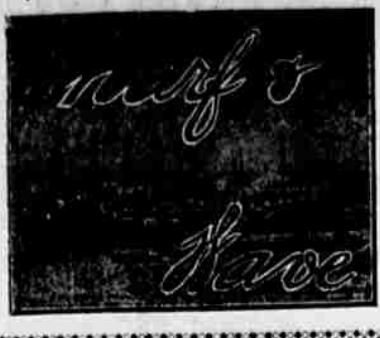
Immediately upon being informed of the shortage Senator Baldwin, as postmaster, discharged his assistant, Puunene is a fourth class postoffice and the clerks are not under civil service rules. Mr. Baldwin, who was Ross's bondsman, also made good the amount of the shortage and the money was forwarded to Washington. The indictment against Ross was found by the Federal grand jury now in session in this city and the warrant was placed in the hands of United States Marshal E. R. Hendry on Wednesday. Mr. Hendry went to Maui on the Nihau and arrested Ross at Walluku, then drove overland to Lahaina, taking the Kinau for Honolulu with his prisoner on Saturday morning.

Ross is a young man of Portuguese and Hawaiian parentage and has always borne a good reputation at Puunene, where he was born. He is said to have admitted the shortage and will take chances of leniency by pleading guilty and throwing himself upon the mercy of the court. Ross was taken to Oahu prison immediately upon his arrival Saturday and will be brought into court this morning to plead to the indictment against him.

Guess Again.

The papers of Honolulu are growing somewhat yellow, and probably without cause, concerning the resignation of Treasurer Kepoikai. Without any definite information on the subject, the News predicts that when the proper time arrives, the resignation of Treasurer Kepoikai will be promptly handed to Governor Carter.—Maui News.





## ARRIVED.

Friday, November 20.  
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, from Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kailiwal, at 3:20 a. m., with 578 bags rice, 4 bbls. hides, 20 pkgs. sundries, 27 bags empty bottles.  
 Schr. Lady, from Koolau ports, at 6 a. m., with 500 bags rice.  
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Mahala, Maalea, Kona and Kau ports, at 6:04 a. m., with 470 bags sugar, 951 bags coffee, 311 pes. track, 168 edis. bananas, 136 bags taro, 52 bags awa, 35 kegs butter, 14 bbls. oranges, 20 head cattle, 68 hogs, 13 ets. chickens and turkeys, 418 pkgs. sundries.  
 Stmr. Kahului, Dover, from Kailiwal, at 5 a. m., with 61 head of cattle.  
 Saturday, Nov. 21.  
 S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from Victoria and Vancouver, at 11 a. m.  
 Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 1 p. m., with 25 cases jelly, 13 koa planks, 16 sacks coffee, 100 bundles bags, 13 hogs, 152 pkgs. sundries.  
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports, at 4:30 p. m.  
 Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, at 4:45 p. m.  
 Sunday, Nov. 22.  
 Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Kahului, at 5 a. m.  
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports, 5 a. m.  
 Monday, Nov. 23.  
 Gaso. schr. Eelipse, Gahan, from Kailiwal, at 5:30 a. m.  
 Schr. Rob Roy, from Oahu ports, at 5 p. m.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, November 20.  
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo, at noon.  
 Gaso. schr. Eelipse, Gahan, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.  
 Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kailiwal and Honokaa, at 5 p. m.  
 Saturday, Nov. 21.  
 Am. schr. Alpena, Birkholm, for Port Townsend, at 10 a. m.  
 S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Suva, Brisbane and Sydney, at 5:35 p. m.  
 Sunday, Nov. 22.  
 It. ship Agostino Terrazzone, for Macau and at 3 p. m.  
 Monday, Nov. 23.  
 Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.  
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, for Kailiwal, Anahola, Kilauea, Kailiwal and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.  
 Tug Leslie Baldwin, for Kahului, at 3:30 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
 From Kauai ports, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Nov. 20.—M. F. Prosser, S. N. Hurdley, Miss Jennie Keauahu and 10 deck.  
 From Kau, Kona and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Nov. 20.—From Kau: L. Tobriner, Misses Anderson (2), Col. Sam Norris, T. R. Robinson; from Kona: Mrs. J. Rodriguez, T. Shibayama, G. S. Harris, Mrs. S. A. Gulick, Ching Lai, Geo. McDougall, M. F. Scott, L. P. Lincoln, Frank Foster, wife and child; Miss Greenwell, Sarah Mahina; from Maui ports: Mrs. W. H. Cornwell, Sr., W. H. Cornwell, Jr., and wife, Mrs. A. A. Braymer, Mrs. Cornwell, R. W. Shingle, J. P. Medeiros, Capt. Tom Clark, A. V. Peters, C. R. Lindsay, Mrs. C. B. Olsen, Ryder W. Olsen.  
 From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, Nov. 21.—J. A. Scott, C. C. Kennedy, J. T. Moir, K. S. Gjerdum, W. Pullar, A. Lidgate, W. G. Walker, Robert Hall, John Hind, T. S. Kay, D. Forbes, Jas. Gibb, Dr. Cofer, W. L. Stanley, H. E. Pickett, S. P. Seales, D. M. Mordock, H. W. M. Mist, Hon. M. K. Kealawa, Mrs. J. T. Toshi and son, Miss Ellen Todd, C. H. Camo, A. Chalmers, D. Renner, H. Machuda, L. Hank Fook, H. A. Knoll, Mrs. A. Lidgate, A. A. Braymer, Miss E. Hall, S. R. Jordan, R. Anderson, W. C. Weedon, A. Jordan, A. R. Hatfield, A. T. Miles, H. L. Herbert, R. A. Churdon, A. W. Carter, H. A. Baldwin, B. L. Lindsay, C. H. B. Fuller, Geo. Blake, Senator P. Woods and wife, Mrs. H. H. Renton, S. Ayana, J. W. Kawaia, wife and four children; Miss J. S. Robertson, Geo. Gibb and wife, E. R. Hendry, Mani, C. Ross, Mrs. H. W. Mist, Mrs. H. W. M. Mist and child, Chock See, Mrs. Apo and son, Rev. W. D. Westervelt.  
 Per stmr. W. G. Hall from Nawiliwili, Nov. 22: D. L. McKay, Major Moon, F. Weber, Dr. Hoffman, J. H. Fuller, F. Sakai, W. W. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, F. Gay, O. M. Atwood, C. A. Graham, Miss E. N. McMichael, Mr. Ahi, F. J. King, J. Lennox, Miss J. Lennox, B. D. Baldwin, A. Bucholz and 22 deck.  
 Per stmr. Maui from Kahului, Nov. 22: Mrs. Hakulei and 2 children, Mrs. Mary Tommy, W. J. Coelho, Ah You, Wing Sing, Mrs. Serrao and 2 children, Mrs. S. J. Salter and child, T. A. Lloyd, Geo. Weight, H. G. Ramsay, W. Mann, W. H. Wilburn, F. T. P. Waterhouse, D. C. Lindsay, wife and child, Miss R. McShane, W. R. Castle, Mrs. W. McGerrow, Miss A. Reuter, J. J. Correll and wife, C. D. Larkin, H. G. Danford, G. L. Keeney, J. N. S. Williams, H. D. Sillman, Matsunaga, H. Haysolden, Samuel White, F. M. Bechtel, Dr. Matsunaga, C. B. Cockett, A. O. Stevens, Wm. White, N. G. Campton, Chang Young.

## BEST OF REASONS.

A man in public life noted for his brusqueness was under discussion in cabinet circles.  
 "There's one thing to be said in his favor, however," said Secretary Shaw, "and that is he never importunes the departments to get promotions for his friends."  
 "That's readily explained," commented Secretary Root. "He hasn't any."

## Shipping Notes.

Pahala mill on Hawaii began grinding last Saturday.  
 Captain Reilly, dock officer for Hackfeld & Co., expects his mother on the Korea.  
 The 4,700 sacks of Hawaii sugar brought by the Mauna Loa are being loaded into the Andrew Welch.  
 The steamer Walaleale is being overhauled.  
 The Andrew Welch has begun taking sugar from the Mauna Loa.  
 The Alpena sailed yesterday for Port Townsend. She was in ballast.  
 The Italian cruiser Elba is scheduled to sail for Yokohama Wednesday.  
 The schooner John G. North, which arrived off Kailua a week ago with lumber, has been unable to make the port. She was not in sight when the steamer Mauna Loa left Kailua.  
 The tug Leslie Baldwin is in Honolulu and is having difficulty in getting back to Kahului, because the captain, Petersen, is not a member of the Masters and Pilots Association. An effort will be made to send the tug back without a strict compliance with the association's requirements.  
 The Empire Transportation Company's steamships Pennsylvania and Conemaugh, which have been chartered to carry sugar from the Hawaiian Islands to Philadelphia, are two of the largest and most profitable charters executed on the Pacific coast for some time. The Pennsylvania will carry 3,500 and the Conemaugh 2,500 tons.

## SCRAMBLE NOW FOR ISLAND TRADE

No advice has been received yet as to the probable entrance of the new liners Mongolia and Manchuria into the through trade, but the probabilities of their effect upon the local trade is being discussed already. The Mongolia is now on the way to San Francisco and the Manchuria will soon follow, but neither boat is expected to enter the Oriental trade until after the first of the year. With the Manchuria and Mongolia on a through run two of the smaller White Star boats will be withdrawn. These will leave the Marus the only foreign boats which cannot carry passengers between Honolulu and San Francisco.

The advent of the Korea and Siberia has affected the Oceanic boats most of all. Lately the Sierra, Sonoma and Ventura have carried but few passengers between Honolulu and San Francisco while the Alameda has also been more patronized. The larger and more commodious boats seem to be much preferred and with the Manchuria and Mongolia also in opposition trade the Spreckels boats will not fare nearly as well. Formerly the Oceanic boats had but two competitors, the China and Peking, all the other through boats being prohibited from doing business with Honolulu because of the shipping restrictions.

The competition of all these large boats in the local trade is thought by some to presage a reduction in passenger rates on the smaller boats, while still others say it may mean an increase in price on the larger steamers. The Oceanic Steamship Co. increased its round-trip rate between Honolulu and San Francisco not long ago to \$135. There is bound to be a scramble for business with the Korea, Siberia, Manchuria and Mongolia all competing with the Oceanic boats for local business.

## EXPENSE BILLS OF CANDIDATES

Following is the remainder of the returns of county election expenses filed by candidates with Registrar Buckland, yesterday having been the last day for receiving such:  
 Oahu—Curtis P. Janke, assessor, \$191.50; S. E. Damon, treasurer, \$78. C. W. Booth, treasurer, \$64; David K. Kalauokalani, Jr., clerk, \$50.25; C. W. Ashford, supervisor, \$42.50; S. K. Mahoe, supervisor, \$92; J. M. Kealoha, supervisor, \$45.50; E. Cayless, attorney, \$49.50.  
 East Hawaii—L. A. Andrews, sheriff, \$17.75; Joseph Vierra, supervisor, \$107.50; Geo. H. Williams, assessor, \$82.90; W. H. Lambert, supervisor, \$58; Eugene H. Lyman, supervisor, \$58; C. A. Stobie, treasurer, \$107.10; Home Rule Party, \$36.25, each candidate being assessed \$25 and voluntarily paying \$5 additional; Rufus A. Lyman, treasurer, \$55; R. H. Makekau, supervisor, \$75; Norman K. Lyman, clerk, \$91; W. G. Walker, supervisor, \$73; Thos. E. Cook, surveyor, \$50.  
 West Hawaii—S. Lazaro, supervisor, \$57.15; Guy F. Mayfield, attorney, \$57; John A. Maguire, supervisor, \$58.75.  
 Maui—Hugh Howell, surveyor, \$115.35; J. K. Kopea, supervisor, \$42; W. A. McKay, auditor, \$57.10.  
 Kauai—Chas. A. Rice, assessor, \$29.50; J. H. Coney, sheriff, \$25; M. A. Rege, supervisor, \$25, which he says was for carriage hire, leaving his nomination fee of \$25 unreported; J. K. Farley, auditor, \$25.50.

## Neptune Greeted the Guests.

Captain Zander and the officers of the German training ship Herzogin Sophie Charlotte last night entertained a large number of friends on board the vessel. The cadets went through the ceremony of Neptune, accompanied by his suite, boarding the ship, with the attendant ludicrous formulae of baptism of the novitiates, shaving, and other pranks. The cadet band played in addition to the Hawaiian musicians. The ship was beautifully decorated with flags of all nations, palms and flowers. Dainty refreshments were served and everything was characterized by the best of taste and the warmest hospitality. Rarely has such an entertainment been given on board a ship and this will long be remembered by those who were privileged to be present. Many of the leading German residents of the city were aboard.

## PLANTERS MEET AND DISCUSS SUGAR INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 6.)

would report on fertilization and irrigation. Mr. Renton's report dealt with the preparation of the soil, planting of cane, the cultivation of unirrigated lands, etc. One of the greatest difficulties in securing statistics was the fact that there was no uniformity of accounts, to which was added the complication of local conditions, differences in temperature, in rainfall, class of lands, gulches and hills, winds, rich soils and poor soils, deep and shallow soils, etc. Fifty-two circulars had been sent to as many plantations and answers had been received from thirty-six of them to the questions asked. Sixteen of the replies were from unirrigated plantations and nineteen from those using irrigation. One general principle Mr. Renton states is to plough as deep as possible, to loosen the sub-soil. Of the replies received, twenty managers use steam implements, five breakers, and eleven disc plows and sub-soil plows. With the report a paper was also submitted by J. M. Horner on the advantages of the disc plow. Mr. Renton in his report suggested that the disc principle could be carried out in steam implements, where the land was free from rocks, and said that it would be only a question of the strength of material before this could be accomplished. He suggested that the subject was one worthy of study. Mr. Renton stated that the steam plow is used wherever possible, and that the soil is tilled better.

The report also went into methods of planting and gave some statistics regarding the practice of stripping cane, saying this was a subject which might well be gone into at the Experiment station.

## VARIETIES OF CANE.

The report also favored long ratooning, and gave statistics showing that eight out of the thirty-six managers replying did not favorably consider the practice of ratooning. Hilling up cane on irrigated plantations is in general favor on Maui and Kauai. As to varieties of cane, the committee found that the Lahaina cane is the old stand by on irrigated plantations, other varieties being tested, had not been generally established. The Yellow Caledonia is found to be the best variety on the unirrigated plantations, having replaced the rose bamboo. The committee made the prediction that the yellow Caledonia would be replaced in years to come, by some of the canes now being tested at the Experiment Station. Mr. Eckart of the station, advises that the Demerara is the best variety for the irrigated plantations.

## FERTILIZATION.

C. F. Eckart of the Planters' Experiment Station reported for the committee on fertilization. From replies to a circular letter he gave interesting statistics in regard to the use of fertilizers on plantations. The average use of fertilizers per acre has increased from \$50 pounds in 1902 to 910 pounds in 1903. The percentages of fertilizer in the two years was as follows:  
 1902—Phosphoric acid, 8 per cent; potash, 9 per cent; nitrogen, 6 per cent.  
 1903—Phosphoric acid, 7.1 per cent; potash, 10.1 per cent; nitrogen, 6 per cent.  
 On the 90,000 acres of cane in cultivation 41,000 tons of fertilizer had been used in 1903. The cost of the constituents given above was \$1,646,500, which with other fertilizer, etc., made the total expenditure in excess of two million dollars. With this enormous expenditure for fertilizers, so much greater than any other sugar producing country, the committee thought it wise to consider whether the gain is commensurate with the expenditure. The use of the fertilizer during the year had increased the sugar production about 23,110 tons in the islands, a gain of seven per cent, and the committee thought it was reasonable to suppose that the gain had been much more. The average yield per acre was 4.7 tons of sugar. The tendency during the year has been to reduce the phosphoric acid and increase the potash in the fertilizer. The increase in potash has been one per cent, and the decrease in the use of phosphoric acids the same percentage. The committee found that good results are obtained in the reduction of phosphates and increase in potash.

## VALUE OF FERTILIZERS.

Mr. Eckart also found that the value of fertilizers was lessened if used too early or too late. The practice of applying it to the seed bed is falling into disuse. Also fertilizer should not be used so much during the winter rainy season as during spring and summer when the cane is growing rapidly. In conclusion the committee said that the subject of fertilization is a most complicated one and will have to be worked out by each individual manager. The gain per acre in 1903 in sugar production has been larger than for any previous year. A brief report on phosphoric acids was also submitted by J. T. Crawford.

## HANDLING OF CANE.

C. C. Kennedy gave the most interesting paper of the meeting on the "Handling" and Transportation of Cane. The committee had received replies from thirty-one plantations on cost of transporting and handling cane. The average cost, Mr. Kennedy said, was not accurate as some of the managers had overlooked such items as cost of repairs, time of overseers, etc. While there had been a great desire for cane-loading machinery but little had been accomplished. Such machinery is in use in Louisiana, and the committee had been told that there is a saving of five cents a ton over the methods in use here. In Louisiana the cane grows straight, while here it is crooked. Still, said the committee, there seemed to be no reason why an attempt should not be made to get cane-loading machinery here. Five cents saved on each ton would mean \$150,000 saved to the planters of Ha-

wards offering a prize for the invention of a cane loader.  
 John A. Scott, chairman of the committee on machinery announced that there would be no report.

## THE MACHINERY REPORT.

J. A. Low started to read the report of the machinery committee which had been prepared by William Stadart. The report was fifty-eight pages in length and after Mr. Low read a fourth it was decided to have the report printed, so that the planters might study the data at their leisure. Returns from various plantations, twenty-one in all, showed the actual cost of producing one ton of sugar ranges from \$4.07 to \$17.02 per ton. The committee thought it possible to save from thirty to fifty per cent in the cost of building 100 to 150 ton factories by putting the crystallizers on the first floor, and by cutting out the useless ornamentation on buildings. Various interesting statistics were given in proof of this assertion.

## USING BY-PRODUCTS.

Another very interesting report was that of the committee on "Utilization of By-Products," of which W. W. Goodale was the chairman. He estimated that the loss averaged fifteen per cent, and said that the by-products could all be saved as is now done in slaughter houses. He believed the matter was one for the scientific men. Bagasse, the committee did not count as waste, as it was used for fuel. As to molasses, he said that the sentiment in the Territory fostered by the forefathers of the present plantation men, the missionaries, was against the use of molasses for liquor. A sub-report was read also from J. N. S. Williams who had made a study of the question on the mainland. He reported that while bagasse was valuable as a fuel the attempt to use it in the manufacture of paper had not met with marked success. The waste of molasses was fifty pounds for every ton of cane. The question of making this into alcohol had been considered, and Mr. Williams reported against it. The internal revenue tax of \$1.10 per gallon was prohibitive if the spirits were made to sell in the United States. Again the sugar alcohol did not blend with other liquor. Alcohol could be used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, fuel for automobiles, etc., and for lighting purposes, but with the heavy tax, its sale would not be profitable. The cost of a distilling plant of 5000 gallons per day was estimated at \$200,000, while the running expense per month would be \$24,500. Germany put alcohol into Japan at 27 cents per gallon which cost in Germany 16.5 cents. The cost here would be at least 15.6 per gallon, and the conclusion was drawn that its sale even in Japan without the tax would leave too small a percentage of profit.

## MOLASSES AS FUEL.

The use of molasses as a fuel was next considered, and the committee gave some interesting information as to the methods of burning, also giving descriptions of specially constructed furnaces. The committee also considered bagasse the more valuable of the by-products and molasses best as a fuel. With methods of manufacture being daily improved the percentage of sugar left in the molasses will be decreased. The practice of feeding to stock was also said to bring good results. The results of a sale of molasses to a San Francisco vinegar house was reported unprofitable, and although a new offer of two dollars per ton had recently been made, it was found that the use of molasses as fuel, fertilizer and feed would be of more value. The three methods given for disposing of the molasses were: (1) distillation; (2) burning in properly constructed furnaces; and (3) the use for feed. The committee recommended that a further study of the subject be made.

## OTHER REPORTS TODAY.

The report by R. C. L. Perkins on "Diseases of Cane" was not given because of Mr. Perkins' illness. A report may be prepared this morning. Mr. Smith presented an invitation from the trustees to attend the opening of the Bishop Museum today. Further reports were postponed until today. After the regular session today a meeting between the trustees and plantation managers will be held to consider the various questions raised during the meeting. This will be an executive session.

## ISAAC NOAR AND GOVERNOR CARTER

Isaac Noar sent the following interesting letter to the Governor yesterday, enclosing a picture of President Roosevelt:

Honolulu, Nov. 23, 1903.  
 To his Excellency G. R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii.  
 I take the honor to present to your excellency the picture of our esteemed President Theodore Roosevelt, in this magnificence manifested the embodiment of our chief commander over the armee and navy composed from \$5 million free men the richest and mightiest nation on the face of this globe. He is young in years but old in wisdom he is the star descended from the north first magnitude illuminating the horizons of both hemispheres of our planet commanding respect from the powers of the world, and by his judicious conduct recognised in you uprightness and dignity, commissioned you with the highest honor of chief magistrate for this Territory.  
 I congratulate you and sincerely hope and believe that by your sagacity and prudence we consider you in the ranks of distinguishable Governors in the U. S. and with your Business Capacity your Administration will be a graith success and honor to this Territory a blessing and hapines to all our true citizen  
 Your obident servant,  
 ISAAC NOAR.

## KNEW ABOUT IT.

Margie—The man goes up in the balloon—oh, ever so high; and then he comes down in a parachute. If the parachute doesn't open the man is killed.  
 Janie—I know it. My mamma had a cousin once that was parashot.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Commissioner of Public Lands.

A land license for a period of 50 years, to collect, divert and sell the surface water and power produced therefrom, upon and from the public lands, situate on the Island of Hawaii and lying between the sea on the north; Waipio Valley on the East; Waipio Valley and the boundary line between the lands of Laupahoehoe 1 and 2, Nakooka, Apua, Waiakapu and Honoupe on one side and the lands of Puukapu and Kawahae 1, on the other side, until such line reaches an elevation of 4,200 ft., thence a contour line of 4,200 ft. elevation to Honokane on the South, and the land of Honokane and the private land of Awini on the West, subject to existing vested rights of private parties in such waters, will be offered at Public Auction on Monday, November 30, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building.

Persons competing at this sale will bid upon the rate per cent. of the net revenues of the enterprise carried on under such license, to be paid annually to the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, from and after the third year of the term of such license.

A bond of \$10,000 will be required on surety satisfactory to the Government, conditioned on the due performance of the requirement that \$10,000 be expended on construction within 18 months. From the beginning of the term of the license \$500 shall be paid by the holder thereof to the Government, semi-annually in advance irrespective of such rate per cent; the first payment of \$500 to be made at the fall of the hammer, by paying the same to the Commissioner of Public Lands. Upset 5 per cent. on the net revenues. Any bid than on percentage of the net revenues will not be entertained.

Full information in regard to other conditions of such license will be furnished at the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands.

E. S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.  
 Public Lands Office, October 22, 1903.  
 6618.

## JURY PANEL EXHAUSTED

## More Men Called for Trial of Jones.

Great difficulty is assured in obtaining a jury to try Edward M. Jones for murder. All of yesterday's session in Judge Gear's court was taken up with the examination of jurors under oath to ascertain if there was cause why they, individually, should not sit on the case. One after another was excused for cause, consisting in opinion already formed, scruples against capital punishment, etc.

Attorney General L. Andrews and Deputy E. C. Peters appear for the Territory, and A. G. M. Robertson and J. J. Dunne for the defendant.

Jones looked almost the most unconcerned person in the courtroom. He has improved in flesh, complexion and every apparent way since the night he surrendered himself at the police station about three months ago. Most of the time in court he works his jaws upon a cud of some kind. Beneath his composed exterior, however, there may be all the anxiety his terrible position ought to produce, for, although calm in demeanor, he never betrays any sign of levity in his glances of recognition toward acquaintances. From the questions asked by the Attorney General, as well as counsel for the defense, it would appear that the prosecution will concentrate on the murder of Mrs. Parmenter, leaving that of Mrs. Jones in the background. Fourteen jurors were excused for cause when, with eleven in the box, the panel was exhausted. Judge Gear thereupon ordered a special venire for 26 men to issue, and at 4:30 adjourned court until 9:30 this morning.

## NEW JURORS SUMMONED.

Following are names of the new jurors summoned to appear this morning: E. B. Friel, John Crowell, John Grube, Chas. Molteno, Manuel Richards, Jas. Young, C. A. Herring, J. A. Lawlawe, David K. Hoapili, W. G. Rowland, Jr., Joseph Richards, David Aea, Alex. K. Aona, W. Wolters, E. M. Legros, Edgar Henriques, J. J. Sullivan, F. J. Turner, Crestol Bolte, Hiram Kolomo, C. A. Vierra, M. I. Silva, John Emeluth, Edward Worthington, W. M. Templeton and Edward Baker.

## SUIT DISMISSED.

At the request of counsel for plaintiff, the ejectment suit of Puukapu et al. vs. Honolulu Plantation Co. was dismissed without prejudice by Judge De Bolt. It was for two apans containing nearly eight acres at Halewa, Ewa, claimed by plaintiffs as heirs of Kealahouani, with damages asked of \$2000. A temporary injunction was granted on the summons, which was issued on January 29, last. C. C. Bittling for plaintiffs; Smith & Lewis for defendants.